THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1941—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 31

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages, 2, 4, 5, 9 and 16.

$18,811,000,000 Spent; Vargas Re-pledges Help; U. S. Destroyer Launched

The World's Day—December 31, 1941

Washington: U. S. Spends $18,811,000,000

A record sum of $18,811,000,000 was spent by the Treasury in 1941, it was disclosed as the President outlined a new $50,000,000,000 war production program.

Congressional leaders in both parties expressed support of the President's new plan for war production.

President Roosevelt suggested that the United States war materials might be sent to Kamchatka, Siberia, 800 miles west of the U. S. Aleutian Island. [Page 1.]

The Government arranged to buy the bulk of the 1942 Cuban sugar cane crop as a step to protect consumers against any possible sugar shortage and rising prices. [Page 1.]

Secretary of the Navy Knox asked Congress for authority to accept for marine enlistment approximately 6,000 World War veterans and men beyond normal recruiting age.

Washington was blacked out for 15 minutes last night as the city held its first air-raid alert practice.

All Germans, Italians and Japanese nationals in the United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands were ordered by Attorney General Biddle to surrender all radio transmitters, short-wave receivers and cameras by 11 p. m., Jan. 5.

Assignment of Maj. Gen. Walter R. Weaver as Acting Chief of the Air Corps, to direct all supply and training operations of the Army Air Forces, was announced by the War Department.

The Federal Works Agency apportioned $137,500,000 among the 48 States, District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for highway construction and improvements in 1942. Of the total, $100,000,000 will go to improvement of the Federal-aid highway system.

Americas: Vargas Re-pledges Solidarity

President Vargas, speaking to the heads of Brazil's armed forces, reaffirmed the solidarity of his Government with the United States in the world crisis.

Washington (AP)—The Venezuelan Ambassador advised the United States Government that his country had severed diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy.

New England: Destroyer Launched at Quincy

The destroyer Bancroft was launched at the Fore River shipyard at Quincy, Mass., and keel for another immediately laid. [Details and picture: Page 2.]

An international permanent peace legislature with an international police force to enforce its decrees was advocated in Boston by Representative John W. McCormack, majority leader of the House of Representatives. [Page 5.]

Judge Vincent Brogna concluded hearings on the Curley-Lee ouster petition against Mayor Tobin of Boston after ordering former Lieut. Gov. Kelly from the courtroom and subsequently reinstating him. [Page 2.]

Diplomatic: Hitler Reiterates Innocence

Adolf Hitler in his New Year's message to his people renewed his disclaimers of responsibility for the war.

Prime Minister Churchill declared in Ottawa he hoped the decisions on grand strategy for the future conduct of the war to be made in conferences with President Roosevelt would be expressed "in deeds and not in words." [Page 10.]

War in the Pacific: Japanese Bomb Singapore

Asiatic Continent

Japanese bombers raided Singapore—causing slight damage according to the British—while the Netherlands East Indies Government repudiated earlier reports Dec. 29 of a Japanese parachute landing on Sumatra.

Japanese destroyers shelled Menado, Celebes, in the Netherlands East Indies.

A Dutch naval force was reported to have carried out a raid on a small Japanese settlement near the central provinces of the Netherlands East Indies.

United States and British officials in Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin and Peiping, China, were reported through the Swiss consular service to be confined to hotels or their consulates, and "well treated."

At Sea

Midway Island remains in possession of the United States and there have been no recent Japanese attacks, the Navy said.

The Navy described as "without foundation" reports that a United States destroyer and two submarines were sunk between Dec. 26 and Dec. 28.

Merchant vessels in Alaskan waters were warned by the Navy that Japanese warcraft were suspected of being in the vicinity of Kodiak, Alaska.

United States

San Francisco (AP)—A large group of evacuees from the Pacific war zone arrived in San Francisco. By prior agreement between the Navy and the press, the number of arriving vessels and the number of evacuees were withheld.

Other Fronts: Russians Establish Bridgeheads

Nazis admitted the Soviets had established Crimean bridgeheads while Russians advanced from Kerch and Feodoyia, whose capture was announced yesterday. The avowed Soviet objective was to raise the siege of Sevastopol. [Page 6.]

British bombers attacked the Nazi battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, and the cruiser Prinz Eugen at Brest, France.

Germany freed six thousand of France's African colonial soldiers held prisoner of war in camps along the French Atlantic coast.

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New Year's Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Jan. 1, a legal holiday.

Weather Predictions

FAIR | SNOW | WARMER | COLDER — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Find Provides Full U. S. Need Of Manganese

Deposits discovered in Minnesota are reported ample for war requirements indefinitely.

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Enough manganese ore—America's strategic mineral No. 1 needed for making war materials—to supply the United States indefinitely has been found in the Cuyuna Range in Northern Minnesota, Dr. Frank F. Grout, Professor of Economic Geology at the University of Minnesota, told members of the Geological Society of America in Boston today. The utility of the deposit is being explored.

This surprising announcement, coming at a time when two-thirds of the United States supply received from Russia is in danger of being cut off, is seen here by the nation's leading geologists as an important factor in determining the outcome of the present world conflict.

Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard geologist, said that 14 pounds of manganese are needed to give proper hardness and strength to every ton of steel used in making tanks, battleships, and other implements of war. Up to now, the United States has been producing only about 5 or 6 per cent of its manganese needs from scattered localities in the West, and no substitute for this ore has been found, he said.

Production to be Expanded

Dr. Grout said that already about 3,000,000 tons of manganiferous iron ore are being taken out of the Minnesota deposits annually, and that plans are now under way to establish plants which will begin extraction of the ore on a large scale.

A drive to obtain rich deposits of chromite, a vital war metal, was said here today to be an important factor in causing Japan to launch its desperate attack upon Luzon and other parts of the Philippines.

W. D. Johnston of the United States Geological Survey and Dr. Mather said in separate interviews here today that Japan was probably in great need of metallurgical chromite, whose toughness and non-corrosive qualities make it valuable in making high-grade steel.

They expressed their opinion in connection with the presentation of a paper submitted at the annual meeting of the Society in which Dean F. Frasche, former Chief of the Philippine Geological Survey, and now with the Office of Production Management, said that chromite occurred in commercial quantities on several of the Islands, the largest deposits being found in Sambales Province, Luzon.

Can Use Other Chromite

Mr. Johnston said that the Philippines had been furnishing the United States with about one-third of its annual chromite consumption of about 800,000 tons. However, he added that the United States could, with technological adjustment, get by with lower grades of chromite now available in Montana, Cuba, and scattered localities in the Far West.

The Philippine reserves of chromite of all grades were estimated in the Frasche report to be about 10,890,500 tons, which are graded according to their industrial uses—as, metallurgical ores used in making alloys for the manufacture of hard steel, chemical ores for the making of certain chemicals, and refractory ores for the making of bricks for the lining of furnaces.

Picture of winner of Penrose Medal of Geological Society of America: Page 2.

Japanese Troops Close In on Manila; U.S. Forces Giving Ground Slowly As Enemy Pours In Reinforcements

By a Staff Artist

The Battle of Manila

Japanese forces continue to press Manila's defenders from the north and southeast. The battle line to the north is reported in the region of Zaragosa, with the Americans and Filipinos holding a line roughly running east and west from that city. From the southeast two Japanese spearheads are driving toward Laguna de Bay by way of Dolores and Luisiana.

Invaders reported 65 miles from Capital in north and still closer in southeast—Little hope held for prolonged stand—Attempt made to evacuate wounded.

The Battle of Manila marched toward a climax today as heavy Japanese forces supported by dive bombers and armored units smashed ahead both north and southeast of the Capital.

The heavily reinforced invaders were approximately 65 miles from the city to the north and even nearer to the southeast with the great Laguna de Bay separating them from the Capital.

Although American and Philippine troops were reported giving strong resistance and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy little hope was held for prolonged defense of the city. General MacArthur's headquarters reported that an attempt had been made to evacuate 300 seriously wounded Americans from the Island. Meanwhile, from the Japanese came claims that their forces were only 20 miles southeast of the city and Tokyo was reported preparing celebrations for Manila's fall.

Japanese Claim Troops 20 Miles Outside Manila

TOKYO, Dec. 31 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Domei reported today that Japanese forces had thrust to less than 20 miles from Manila from the southeast and were pushing Gen. Douglas MacArthur's troops back to new lines in a drive from the north.

Domei said there was no way in which the United States could reinforce the Philippines because, it contended, Japan had virtual control of the sea and air in the Western Pacific.

News from Luzon Island was described as meager, but Domei declared that General MacArthur was forming new defense lines in Pampangas Province north of Manila and that Japanese dive bombers were blasting a path through United States tanks and infantry lines southeast of the Capital.

It was in this sector where Japanese pushing up from the Lamon Bay region reached a point less than 20 miles from Manila, Domei said.

Reinforcements Landed

Domei added that fresh Japanese troops were being poured into the fight from landing places in the Lamon and Lingayen Bay areas and near Batangas, directly south of Manila.

A note of moderation, however, was sounded in New Year's messages to the Japanese people by Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo and Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Minister of Navy. Each declared that the war might be long.

Asserting that "Japanese victories up to the New Year have placed important regions under Japan's control," General Tojo said it was inevitable that the war would be protracted.

Moderation Urged

Admiral Shimada urged moderation in receiving news of Japanese victories. "Full dress war," he said, "has yet to come. Britain and the United States are backed by both wealth and power. We must be prepared for a fight just as hard on the home front as on the front lines."

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo declared, however, that "it would not be long before the evils of Anglo-American imperialism would be liquidated from East Asia."

He said factors favoring Japan were its initial successes, the growth and contributions of Man-

Continued on Page 11, Column 5

U. S. Forces Fall Back as Enemy Steps Up Attack

MANILA, Dec. 31 (AP)—Greatly outnumbered American and Filipino forces north and south of Manila "are being pushed back" by hordes of Japanese infantry, tanks and dive bombers, Gen. Douglas MacArthur grimly acknowledged today.

A dramatic attempt to evacuate 300 seriously wounded Americans from Luzon Island on a ship flying the United States and Red Cross flags was announced today by General MacArthur.

The southern battle line was only 30 minutes from the Capital by automobile early today. An Associated Press staff reporter, Clark Lee, made a trip to that front and back this morning in an hour.

[The ominous tone of General MacArthur's morning communiqué and the fact that the Japanese were within 30 minutes driving range of Manila indicated that perhaps the fall of the open and defenseless Capital was imminent.]

MacArthur's Communiqué

General MacArthur's Field Headquarters communiqué today declared the Japanese dive bombers practically controlled the roads from the air.

(Thus the invaders were in position to make full use of tanks and armored units sent to Luzon Island with great fleets of transports.)

General MacArthur's terse communiqué said:

"The enemy is driving in great force from both north and south.

"His dive bombers practically control the roads from the air.

"The Japanese are using great quantities of tanks and armored units.

"Our lines are being pushed back."

(Japanese military spokesmen first had declared their aim was to subdue Manila by Jan. 1 but only Tuesday they changed their schedule to "before Jan. 10.")

Mr. Lee made his trip to the vicinity of the southern front lines between 7:30 a. m. and 8:30 a. m.

(Censorship apparently kept him from filing details of his trip.)

Before the report that the Japanese were within 30 minutes driving range of Manila, they last

Continued on Page 11, Column 7

Query for Churchill: After War—What? North Pacific Invasion Road to Japan

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 31—While Prime Minister Churchill's Ottawa speech has increased confidence here in Allied plans for victory, the question is raised, "How are blueprints for a postwar world progressing?"

Mr. Churchill delighted a huge British radio audience last night just as he appeared to inspire the Canadian Parliament because he delivered one of the best examples of his fighting orations. It was a "tough speech" appropriately addressed to the Canadian people who it is felt here understand toughness in the best sense of that word.

But at the same time listeners looking for the development of reconstruction ideas emanating from the second Churchill-Roosevelt meeting are asking how the British Premier's statement yesterday: "This is not the time to speak of the hopes of the future or of a brighter world which lies beyond our struggle and our victory" harmonizes with the meeting which produced the Atlantic Charter?

Also how does it fit in with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's visit to Moscow which, judging from preliminary reports, was considerably concerned with postwar questions.

The answer would seem to be that although Mr. Churchill has again discussed reconstruction with President Roosevelt, the British Premier has confirmed his role as essentially that of a war leader. Meanwhile so far as British policy is concerned the mantle of the new order is taken over by the Foreign Office and the Government Departments designed for peace strategy.

Lines opened up for discussion here by reports of the Moscow and Washington talks are that Britain and the United States have assured representatives of Nazi occupied countries on these points:

1. That they favor restoration of

Continued on Page 11, Column 3

Text of Churchill address before Canadian Parliament: Page 10.

Joint War Board Of Allies Foreseen

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 31

Sir Gerald Campbell, Director of the British Press Service, declared today that it is possible a permanent commission will be set up for joint British-American prosecution of their common fight against the Axis.

He indicated Great Britain and the United States at least would amalgamate their supplies to better carry on the war effort.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—The belief here that the Northern Pacific must inevitably play a major role in the Allied war with Japan was strengthened today as the Navy reported the suspected presence of Japanese warships off Kodiak Island and as President Roosevelt mentioned Siberian Kamchatka as a possible destination of Lend-Lease goods.

Although the fighting has so far been concentrated in the Central and Southwestern Pacific, extensive American preparations in Alaska and along the Aleutian Islands, combined with the strategic position of the North Pacific are expected to make this one of the

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

Midnight Din Not an Air Raid, But Boston Greeting New Year

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When the sirens blow, the bells ring out and the whistles toot at midnight tonight, it won't be an air raid—we hope.

It will be a rousing cheer from Boston to the New Year, to 1942—come what may. It will be a salute to soldiers everywhere defending our lands. It will be a salute to sailors protecting our rights on the seas. It will be a pledge to the boys in Manila that, come taxes or Nazis, from now on it's all-out for victory.

Many Home Parties Also

Hotels are preparing for record crowds. Many organizations, such as the Young Men's Christian Association and some of Boston's centers for soldiers and sailors, are planning gay parties without liquor. This on the strength of the huge success of similar parties last year.

Home celebrations are expected to offer keen competition to the town's night spots this year, with bright lights gleaming in the suburbs far into early morning to prove that the good times aren't confined to night clubs and public places.

Churches are anticipating larger attendances than ever at midnight services, as Bostonians, well aware of the "time of tribulation before us," seek divine guidance and spiritual strength for the year to come.

At the Cathedral Church of St. Paul on Tremont Street, the traditional watchnight service will begin at 11 p. m. At Tremont Temple, Tremont Street, services are scheduled to start at 9 o'clock. High mass will be sung at midnight in the Church of the Advent on Brimmer Street. Churches of the Back Bay area will unite for a service in the Old South Church, Copley Square, to begin at 10:30. King's Chapel service will start at 8 o'clock.

In response to the President's proclamation of New Year's Day

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

First War Styles of 1942 Adopt Scrap Rubber and Wool

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—"War tires" and wool clothing made of old scraps will be among the first war styles of 1942.

Rationing of new wool, necessitated by the uncertainty of getting Australia supplies across the Pacific in the future, has just been ordered by the Office of Production Management, setting manufacturers of clothing, carpets, and blankets in search for "fillers" of cotton, synthetic fibers, or old scrap wool.

Manufacturers of woolen goods will have their virgin supplies cut in half or more under the new order, but OPM officials are assuring the public that large stocks of rags and waste wool are at hand that can be reworked into adequate supplies.

The wool order came coincidentally with a tightening up on use of tin that immediately cuts in half the amount used by toy, tinfoil, musical instrument, buckle, button and jewelry and 24 other types of manufacturers and eliminates all use of the metal for these purposes after March 31. The tin order was to have gone into effect Jan. 15, but because of the shut-off of tin from Malaya has been made immediately effective.

Rationing of civilian supply has not yet made known its plans for distributing "war tires" made with reclaimed rubber, despite pleas from the American Automobile Association and tire salesmen who believe that stepping up this production would do much to alleviate the "tire panic" sweeping the country.

Output of War Tires

The "panic" is reaching its height in cities such as Chicago where committees of civilian vigilantes are reportedly being formed to police streets where thieves are stripping cars of tires.

Motorists, the A. A. A. insists, have only been told half of the tire story. "They have been told that imports of rubber from the Far East have stopped and that a

Continued on Page 11, Column 6

Put New Plates On By Noon Tomorrow

Tomorrow noontime is the deadline for 1941 automobile registration plates for cars registered for 1942, the Registrar of Motor Vehicles warned today. Any motorist appearing upon the streets after that time without the new 1942 registrations will be subject to the loss of driving privileges.

If cars have been registered, the 1942 plates can be substituted at noontime today, if desired. For cars that have not been registered at all for 1942, the deadline for 1941 plates is midnight tonight.

This year the Registry is asking that the old plates be tied together in pairs and delivered to any one of the various American Legion posts scattered throughout the State. Gasoline station agents are also co-operating in the drive for old plates and receptacles for the plates have been located in post offices of Greater Boston.

On Jan. 15, the Department of Public Works will collect the old plates from the various agencies for war use.

Kelly Ousted by Judge in Voters' Petition Against Tobin and Let in Again

Court and Attorney Clash In Boston Mayoralty Case

Eviction of Francis E. Kelly from Suffolk Superior Courtroom by order of the court today—and his subsequent reinstatement—highlighted the "fireworks" attending the closing session of the hearings on a five-voters' petition to oust Mayor Maurice J. Tobin on charges of corrupt practices.

The third day of hearing culminated in the removal of the attorney after several warnings by Judge Vincent Brogna, who presided, that he would close the case unless the petitioners continued with presentation of evidence, and several outright clashes between the court and the attorney.

Serving with Mr. Kelly are Judge Emil E. Fuchs, counsel for the defeated candidate, James M. Curley, in the recent recount, and Albert West, one of the five voters, a former lieutenant of Joseph Lee, another defeated candidate.

Leading Up to Ouster

Eviction of Mr. Kelly concluded the examination of all available witnesses called by the three attorneys and followed an announcement by the former Lieutenant Governor that Mayor Tobin had been summoned to appear this morning at 10 o'clock.

"I think we ought to have him called, your honor, and see if he is here," he said.

"The court has no information that the Mayor of Boston was served to appear here at 10 o'clock."

Mr. Kelly attempted to point out that Timothy Callahan had admitted earlier in the morning session that a subpoena had been left at the Mayor's home. Following continuous interruptions between the Judge and Mr. Kelly, the former Lieutenant Governor said, "Your Honor, let's you and I get together on this."

"Gentlemen, —," began the Judge.

"Please, look—," interrupted Mr. Kelly again.

At this the court turned to the attending officer and said, "Mr. Officer, will you take Mr. Kelly out."

Motion Denied by Court

Judge Fuchs attempted to point out to the court that "we represent the people" but was barred by the court from continuing his statement. He also asked for a summation of the evidence presented by the two score or more witnesses who have testified before Judge Brogna but was denied his motion by the court.

At the end of a recess, Mr. Kelly was notified he might resume his place in the courtroom. He immediately made the following statement and then walked out:

"I have too much respect for the Great Court of this Commonwealth, for my profession, and for the people of Massachusetts to remain any longer in this courtroom, because I have no desire to take the chance of being further humiliated."

The court paid no attention to Mr. Kelly as he left but directed Attorneys Fuchs and West to proceed with their witnesses. Mr. West stated he had further witnesses to call and gave the name of Maurice J. Tobin. "I understand he is not here," said the court.

"Then, will the court call Joseph Deveney?" requested Mr. West.

No More Witnesses

Judge Brogna directed the court officer to call the witness and the witness's name could be heard echoing in the corridors without response. A similar procedure was followed in respect to Henry Parkman, Jr., Lawrence Shea, and C Brewer Smith, who failed to respond when their names were called. Mr. West stated he had no more witnesses.

Judge Fuchs, after receiving a response of "no answer" to a call for an appearance of John I. Fitzgerald, asked the court to be permitted to accept an offer made by the court earlier this morning to continue the case until Friday for further witnesses.

The court refused, stating that the offer had been turned down by the attorney's earlier in the day.

Judge Brogna then declared the hearing closed, leaving the bench for his private chambers as Judge Fuchs raised his hand and said, "If your honor pleases . . ."

The last witness to take the stand this morning was Francis M. Doyle of West Roxbury, who said he talked to Francis C. Gray, a member of the Committee for Civic Security which supported Mayor Tobin in the last campaign. Mr. Gray admitted he was a member and volunteered the purposes of the committee to Mr. Doyle, the witness stated.

"I told his I was astonished he was a member of such a phony organization. He said it was perfectly legal. He said we have to do this to raise money for Mayor Tobin because he was limited by law to the amount he can raise himself."

Joseph H. Maguire, Dorchester heating contractor, testified "that he was financially embarrassed at the time of the campaign and was forced to tell Joseph J. McCarthy, treasurer of the Civic Security organizations, that he could not make any contribution in cash. However, he said, he offered the use of his sound truck, and his offices in an adjoining store. Later, he said William Arthur Reilly, Fire Commissioner, and Mr. Tobin's campaign manager, appointed him chairman in Ward 17 and accepted his offer of the use of the offices.

Use of Sound Truck

The loan of the sound truck at this time was refused as "too undignified," the witness stated.

Use of the sound truck as an amplifying system at rallies and the use of his office, including electric light signs and other equipment, amounted to a total of $444.50, the witness estimated.

Frequently during the examination of the witnesses by Judge Fuchs or Mr. West, Judge Brogna intervened to take over the questioning.

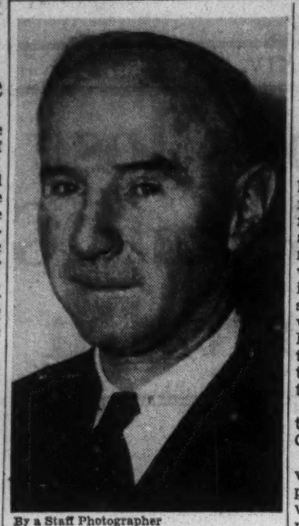
During the morning also there were frequent clashes between Mr. West and Mr. Callahan, the personal representative of the Mayor, who, although he could not take part in the proceedings, attended each session.

Tobin headquarters at 141 Milk Street were rented free of charge, William W. Kirwin, Belmont attorney and office manager for a Boston real estate firm, testified. Arrangements for renting the premises were made by telephone by John A. Breen, former housing commissioner, the witness said.

No Defense Witnesses

Conclusion of the hearing this forenoon ended what has been compared to a grand jury proceeding for the indictment of criminals. In such proceedings there is no attempt made to present the case of the defendant or to call defense witnesses. The proceedings in these instances, however, are provided for by statute as a preliminary litigation of a civil nature to protect men in public office.

The question taken under advisement this morning by Judge Brogna will determine whether the five petitioners can proceed with their attempt to file a petition in Superior Court for the removal of the Mayor. The present petition on which hearings have been going forward for the past 2½ days asked for permission to file the second petition.



By a Staff Photographer

Prof. Norman L. Bowen

University of Chicago geologist, awarded Penrose Medal of the Geological Society of America.

Destroyer Is Launched At Fore River

Rounding out a year of unprecedented activity, replete with the making and breaking of records, Bethlehem Steel's Fore River Shipyards today sent down the ways the sixteenth ship to be launched at its Quincy plant in 1941.

It was the United States Navy's destroyer Bancroft—named for a former Collector of Customs at the Port of Boston who was a historian, author, and statesman—and a New Year's gift of the 18,000 workers in that yard to Uncle Sam. It was launched three full days ahead of what the Navy had computed to be the shortest possible time for building.

Hardly had the Bancroft touched the salt water of Fore River when the huge crane lowered the keel plate of another destroyer on the ways just vacated, midst the din of tug whistles and automobile horns. It was a quiet launching, in that comparatively few witnesses were allowed in the yard.

The near-by bridge over Fore River, however, was well "populated" by men, women, and children desiring to see the launching.

As recently as this fall, it was estimated that the Bancroft could be launched Jan. 3, but the workers who established a world record for quick construction of an oil tanker in 63 working days, from keel-laying to launching, shaved off three days in their efforts to further speed up the defense program.

Mrs. Hester Bancroft Berry of Stone Posts, Jacksonville, New York, great granddaughter of George Bancroft, founder of the United States Naval Academy, sponsored the new destroyer which is similar in dimensions to the Benson and Mayo, built at the same plant in 1938-1940. Propulsion, likewise, will be by twin-screw geared turbines.

Keel of the Bancroft was laid May 1, 1941, on a reconstructed slip which had been used for construction of submarines during the first World War. She is one of four destroyers ordered a year ago this month.

Mr. Bancroft, for whom the craft was named, was a native of Worcester, Mass. He was Secretary of the Navy nearly a century ago, and served as Collector of Customs at Boston from Jan. 20, 1838, to March 27, 1841; American Minister to England from 1846 to 1849; was later Minister to Germany, and author of a great historical work, "The History of the United States," in 10 volumes.

GraniteStateForms Civil Air Patrol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—A Civil Air Patrol is being formed in New Hampshire under the auspices of the Office of Civilian Defense. Director Russell Hilliard of the New Hampshire Aeronautics Commission will serve as wing commander. Application forms for membership have been sent to all aviation agencies and airports for the use of civilian fliers who wish to enroll.

Both men and women will be eligible for membership in the patrol, with applications being taken from pilots with higher than students' ratings. Service will be voluntary except when assigned to specific missions by governmental agencies.

In addition to being ready to carry communications, transport small groups of people and supplies, and patrol water supplies and other such properties, the Civil Air Patrol members will receive special training in radio and instrument flying and other training that may permit them to improve the grade of their licenses.

Brookline School In Defense Jan. 5

The second session of the Brookline Civilian Defense School, sponsored by the Town Public Safety Committee, will open Jan. 5 and continue two months. Already nearly 200 men and women have been trained in various phases of defense protective work.

The curriculum will include first-aid, anti-gas and fire prevention with instruction in the duties of wardens, canteen workers and motor corps operatives as electives. Classes will be held at the high school on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 2:30 p. m. to 5 o'clock, and from 7:30 p. m. to 9:30. The afternoon sessions will be for women, and evening sessions for both men and women. Enrollment is now going on at the Committee's headquarters in the old Cabot School building, Marion Street, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, and Wednesday and Thursday evenings between 7:30 and 8:30 o'clock.

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Clash of Ideas In War Told To Rotarians

The basic struggle facing mankind today is one between the fundamental belief that government exists to protect the rights and freedoms and happiness of men, because Man is the noblest work of God, and the totalitarian idea, as old as human tyranny itself, that men exist chiefly to advance the power of the State, Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, asserted before members of the Rotary Club of Boston today.

Speaking at a noon luncheon of the Club at the Hotel Statler Mr. Canham said:

"Surely there are few Americans who cannot feel today's thrilling, pulsating national challenge. Can we not thank God for the opportunity to live and strive in these tremendous times? In the days of an earlier internal struggle, Theodore Roosevelt cried: 'We stand at Armageddon and battle for the Lord!' How much more do we stand at Armageddon today! On the one hand is the possibility of unutterable disaster. It is up to us, and to us, and to nobody else, to make that disaster impossible. Out of this nettle, danger, we must pluck this flower, safety."

In a review of the disastrous year of 1941 Mr. Canham named the third week of November as the turning point of Axis triumphs.

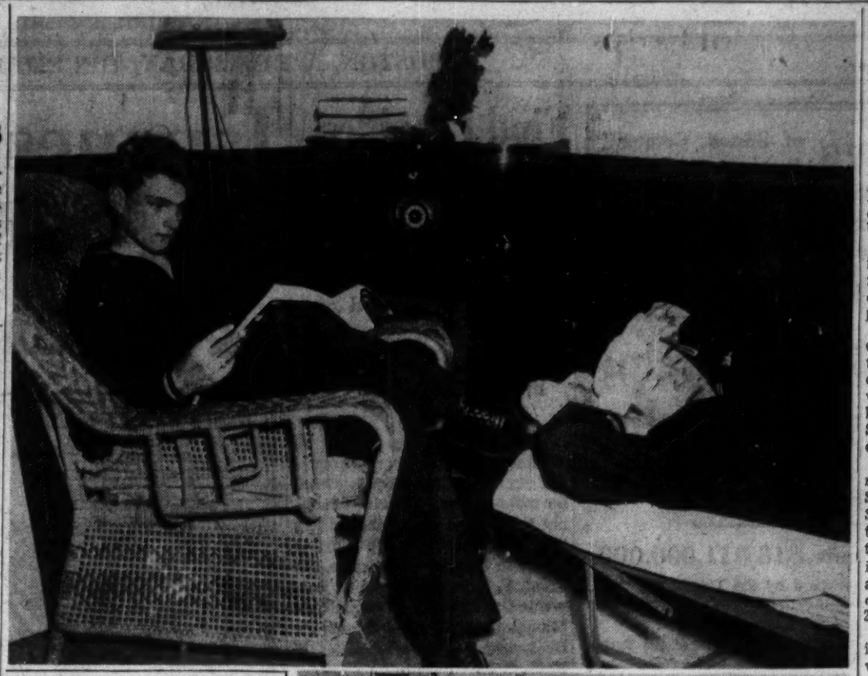
"During that week," he said, "three things were happening. The Russian armies were preparing their counteroffensive, the tide of the German invasion was turned.

"On Nov. 19, the Imperial Army of the Nile began the march that has led it now—after great battles—well on the road to Tripoli. And at about the same date, just before the tide turned, the submarines and aircraft carriers were being made ready in Japanese ports to start on their deadly, treacherous voyage to Pearl Harbor.

"And as the tide turned . . . it became obvious that the New Order could not conquer Europe. In the mountains of Serbia and Greece new bands and armies were formed to harry the conquerors. In France, men raised their heads again and their Nazi governors did not dare to deliver the fruits of conquest.

"Meantime the Battle of the Atlantic was being won," Mr. Canham pointed out. Finally, the speaker said, the Japanese attack brought the United States into the war "more cleanly, more unitedly, more morally courageous" than anyone could have imagined.

"I do not like to talk in terms of a religious war. But I profoundly believe it to be a struggle in its main fundamentals between Man as the Son of God and man as a machine. And Man as the Son of God must inevitably triumph, no matter in how many valleys of the shadow he must walk on his pathway toward the stars."



Midnight Din Not Air Raid But New Year

Continued from Page 1

as a national day of prayer, many churches will also hold services tomorrow.

Midnight movies are counted on to attract their usual crowds with the Boston Elevated providing 10-minute rapid transit service, and extra trolley and bus schedules to accommodate Greater Boston New Year's Eve celebrators. All stations on the rapid transit system will be open all night, with the exception of Thompson, Kendall, Atlantic Avenue and Adams Square.

Thousands of defense factories throughout New England will observe business-as-usual tomorrow. Air-raid wardens will keep their customary vigil through the night, and while no extra guards will be added, present precautions will not be relaxed in any way, and are considered sufficient by Safety Committee officials for the protection of the city.

State Departments working on any phase of defense will keep open tomorrow, and the Division of Contract Distribution Offices of OPM at 17 Court Street announce that all their offices in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont will be operating on a skeleton force. The Priorities Division at 19 Congress Street will also be open to the public, as well as all Federal Department of Labor Offices, including the Wage and Hours Division.

Greyhound Bus Strike Ends

Service on the Greyhound Lines in New England, broken off Dec. 6 by a strike which made the only regional tieup in this section, was restored early this morning following agreement to arbitrate the dispute.

Local union officials said that the men returned without loss of seniority or discrimination.

Arbitration Pact

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Greyhound bus lines from Chicago to the east coast resumed unimpeded operations today as an arbitration agreement ended a strike of 1,800 drivers, called Dec. 3.

Dr. John R. Steelman, Federal Conciliation Chief, announced last night that company and union officials had agreed to submit the dispute to arbitration and that the strike had been called off at midnight.

Mr. Steelman said the strike started in Cleveland after the union complained that Greyhound had hired charwomen there for 40 cents an hour, whereas a union contract provided for 60.3 cents hourly. The company contended that the strike was in violation of a contract. The conciliator added that other issues developed as the strike spread eastward.

Eight locals of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (A. F. of L.) were involved. Companies affected included Central Greyhound Lines, Inc., New England Greyhound Lines, Inc., Greyhound Terminal of Toledo, Ohio, and Capitol Theater & Bus Terminal Lines, Inc., of New York.

Another Destroyer for Uncle Sam

By a Staff Photographer

Keel for New Warship Being Lowered at Fore River

Almost before the U. S. S. Bancroft tasted salt water at the Fore River Shipyard today the keel for another destroyer for the United States Navy was being lowered into place. The Bancroft is seen floating in the background, with tug ready to assist her to a fitting-out dock. Inset: Mrs. Hester Bancroft Berry of Stone Posts, Jacksonville, N. Y., great-granddaughter of George Bancroft, for whom the ship was named. Mrs. Berry sponsored the new destroyer.

By a Staff Photographer

Air-Raid Reporters on Job

Ably handling their nightly vigils in the 24-hour-a-day setup now maintained at Greater Boston air-raid warning and report centers, volunteer workers read, play games, and listen to radio programs between test calls. Above: Two Sea Scouts take the late trick at Quincy, one listening to the radio as the other grabs off a cat nap. Below: Volunteer watcher at Weston puts in his time studying regulations as he maintains an "alert" on the battery of phones before him.

Hub's Raid Report Centers Found Alert in Wee Hours

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Residents of Greater Boston can sleep in peace these nights, secure in the knowledge that, should any sort of emergency arise, the City's 12 air-raid report centers, as well as those located in numerous strategic points all over New England, are on the alert 24 hours a day.

Early this morning I covered the "lobster trick." Phone calls and visits to a dozen places during the wee small hours found watchers wide awake. There's to be no repetition of Pearl Harbor here, if they can prevent it.

No sooner had a buzz sounded in my ear, indicating the ringing of a phone at a warning center, than there came an immediate response in crisp clear tones:

"District warning center!"

Curious as to just how these volunteer night watchmen—most of them otherwise employed during the daytime and gladly donating hours of their usual sleeping time to national defense—were making out, I made the rounds.

Legionnaires on Duty

At Boston's District Warning Center to be known after Jan. 5 as a regional warning center—I found two wide-awake Legionnaires on the job.

"There's never a dull moment here," I was informed, in spite of the fact that no real emergency calls have yet come through on any of the battery of telephones ranged along the desk.

"We hope no alarms ever will come but, if they do, it will take only a moment for us to organize our staff here. During the day, we have a corps of women volunteers always on hand. And, from midnight on, two men are here, and there's always plenty to do.

"You see, we check frequently with the other centers during the night to see that all aparatus is in good working order. New equipment is being added constantly, and whereas a couple of weeks ago there were only a few phones here, we now have switchboxes controlling lines to all other district warning centers."

One Night a Week

Queried between stifled yawns on my part as to how they managed to keep awake all night, and still carry on with their regular duties next day, I was told that each volunteer is called upon only about once a week, so that the task is not too hard.

"Besides, we have plenty of magazines and books, and the radio is going all night."

Checking up later, as I drove from place to place, I found that three Boston radio stations, WBZ, WNAC, and WEEI, maintain 24-hour programs, interspersing musical recordings with news bulletins and friendly chatter.

Calling the Malden District Warning Center later, I learned that I had interrupted a close game of cribbage—but not so close as to detract attention from business, for the response was clear and immediate.

Here again, two volunteers, both working during the day, were gladly giving up their own cozy beds once a week to do their trick at watching. And, with plenty to read, the radio to listen to, and crossword puzzles to solve—they are wide awake!

One of the volunteers at Needham informed me that he paces up and down a short beat to assure himself that he keeps wide awake. And police prowl cars stop on their nightly rounds to offer a word of cheer—and to bring along a little snack donated by the local Red Cross.

Westwood, Newton, Quincy

In Westwood, two watchers are on the late trick. But here, an Army cot offers alternate opportunities to catch a few winks so that there'll be no nodding at the office next day.

At the Newton center, two are on the job, one alternating with the other at the phones, so that some sleep is obtained. One, a student, found the hours passed quickly as he pursued his lessons.

Sea Scouts from the S. S. Abbott were on duty at Quincy, watching from 12 to 8.

"It's not too bad," said one, when queried about the nocturnal vigil. "We have a radio here and plenty of magazines. But," he added, a trifle wistfully, "we could use games that two could play, such as checkers, monopoly or cribbage. 'Twould help to pass the hours."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | SNOW | WARMER | COLDER | TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy followed by occasional light snow tonight; warmer than last night, lowest temperature near 27 degrees; light to gentle winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy and warmer with occasional light snow tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy with occasional light snow tonight, warmer than last night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Cape Hatteras: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	31	20	New Orleans	66	51
Chicago	31	29	New York	33	27
Denver	38	31	Norfolk	35	28
Helena	11	-10	Philadelphia	36	24
Kansas City	27	22	St. Louis	35	34
Los Angeles	57	45	San Francisco	56	44
Miami	75	57	Washington	37	30
Minneapolis	28	6			

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:03 p. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Thursday, 10:16 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles by 4:30 p. m.

Granite State Woman Gets Unique Honor

Mrs. Abby L. Wilder of New Hampshire tomorrow becomes the only woman State Director of the United States Employment Service.

Officials at regional headquarters in Boston, canvassing today the list for the entire country, found no other woman chief of a state's job-placing staff.

However, Mrs. Wilder's new post comes simply through a change of title. Tomorrow brings a transfer of the public employment offices, which have hitherto been operated by the States, to control by the Social Security Board of the Federal Government.

For some years Mrs. Wilder has managed the State Employment Service in New Hampshire as a State official. For a time she headed the Work Projects Administration there. Tomorrow she goes to work in New Hampshire for Uncle Sam, as the Federal Government takes over the 93 State offices with their 2,000 workers in New England.

The other new State Directors in New England, it is announced, will be:

Massachusetts—Powell Cabot.
Vermont—E. Reynold Johnson.
Maine—Paul E. Jones.
Connecticut—Maj. Leonard J. Maloney.
Rhode Island—Thomas Bride.

All these, as Mrs. Wilder, have been directors of the State Employment Services, working as part of the State Divisions of Employment Security.

They will hereafter work under the direct supervision of Arthur C. Gernes, regional representative of the United States Employment Service. Mr. Gernes is on the staff of the Social Security Board. He is stationed at the regional office of the Board at 120 Boylston Street, Boston.

Tomorrow's change will take a big slice out of the organizations of the State Divisions of Unemployment Compensation. The setup now being dropped by executive order of President Roosevelt has combined both the State employment service and unemployment insurance in a single State system.

In Massachusetts from 900 to 1,000 employees, will be transferred from the State to the Federal Government. This will amount to at least half of the State establishment, it is reported.

Industry Gains 12.4 Per Cent

A 12.4 per cent increase in Massachusetts industrial activity in November, as compared with a year ago, was reported today in the State Planning Board's index, released by Miss Elisabeth M. Herlihy, Chairman of the Board.

The November index figure was 105.3, compared with 92.9 in November, 1940. The index is figured by using the years 1925 to 1927 as the base figures of 100.

Industrial employment was reported 17.4 per cent greater than a year ago, while pay rolls were 42 per cent higher. Electric power consumption showed a 12.3 per cent increase, while an 11.3 per cent boost was recorded in cotton textile activity.

Events Around Greater Boston

New Year's Eve

Y. M. C. A. Celebrations

Here is a list of parties being conducted tonight by Greater Boston branches of the Young Men's Christian Association:

"Club Sahara," newly formed "soft drink" cabaret of the Huntington Avenue "Y," will start the new year with a full-course turkey dinner at midnight. There will be dancing to Baron Hugo's orchestra from 9 p. m. to 3 a. m., light refreshments (no liquor), favors, Frank Buck hats, noisemakers, and fun for all. A desert motif will be carried out in the decorations, with the orchestra housed under a tent replete with simulated palm trees and camels. Tickets, for couples only, $4.50 plus 45 cents tax, with dress optional.

Newton "Y" will sponsor a party with dancing from 9 p. m. to 3 a. m., and a cold-cut and salad supper at the stroke of twelve. Here, too, there'll be a soft-drink bar, plenty of hats, balloons, horns, and every other contrivance with which to usher in the new year in a wholesome manner. The price, $2 a couple, including tax.

Lynn's "Y" has scheduled a one-hour professional floor show as well as dancing from 9 p. m. to 1 a. m. When 12 strikes, customers armed with 1,000 bags of white confetti, will participate in a "snow battle" as a means of celebration. Price, $2.75, including tax.

Other Celebrations

Special plans have been made at the Boston Service Centers to accommodate soldiers and sailors looking for places to celebrate where no drinking is permitted. Dancing, grilled "hot dogs," and soft drinks are scheduled for the serviceman's enjoyment at 149 Staniford Street. A special floor show, dancing from 8 p. m. to midnight, and refreshments for all await the soldiers and sailors at the 528 Massachusetts Avenue Service Center.

Recital on the Tilton Carillon by Roger T. Walker at the Norwood Municipal Building, Norwood, Mass., at 8:30 p. m.

Thursday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Italian Paintings" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Friday

"American Portraits" will be the title of a morning talk by Mrs. Tanner at the Museum of Fine Arts. The public is invited at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16
Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 4 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Shortage of Farm Machinery May Help AAA Control Crops

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 31—Machinery shortages on the farm may help the AAA to control crop surpluses in the coming year.

Under an order from the Office of Production Management dated Dec. 27, production quotas for farm machinery for crops with surpluses were greatly reduced, but quotas for machinery needed to produce "food for freedom"—butter, eggs, cheese, meats—were increased. For example, hay-making machinery, needed to provide feed for cattle, may be manufactured in quantities triple that of 1940, but only 11 per cent as many metal grain bins may be manufactured. In order to conserve machinery now on the farms, about 50 per cent more material will be made available for repair parts.

Farm implement manufacturers, anticipating the OPM order which will cut their production of farm machinery, are now on a four-day week. A considerable part of their plant is already taken up with war production, so this means that production of farm implements is already restricted. The manufacturers have cut down production voluntarily because they expected the OPM order to be retroactive and they want to space their work over the year.

From the corn-belt and the dairy regions and elsewhere are rising cries for more machinery these days. Appeals for priorities were made at the recent farm organization conventions. The shortage is showing how much the farmer of today has come to depend upon machine labor.

Little Farmer Hit as Well

It isn't the big wheat growers, the corporation farmers, alone who are begging for machines. It's the owner of the ordinary family-sized farm, the dairy man and the hog breeder. This is reported here by International Harvester, makers of all types of farm machinery and of trucks.

Dairy farmers, facing labor shortages as most farmers are these days, are buying more and more milking machines. It takes two or three men to milk the 20-head herds that the prosperous Wisconsin farmer in the cheese-producing area maintains. And this is a job that cannot be postponed even a day. Labor must be on the spot, all the time. The mechanical milker is a more reliable hired man than the human worker who can quit if he feels like it.

Then cows eat hay, and these farmers need mowing machines to provide this feed. Cows need ensilage, too, and this means that the dairy farmer must buy an ensilage cutter and feed grinder. After the milk is produced, he has need for cream separators.

Call for More Hogs

The corn-hog farmer, who is being urged to raise more hogs to help feed the defenders of democracy, also needs machines. He uses tractors to prepare the soil for the corn he feeds to the hogs, and he's likely to want a corn picker to pull off the ears when they are ripe. Hogs cannot eat the ears from the stalks as beef cattle do; they are too low in stature. And picking corn is a job the modern farmer doesn't relish much, although he does like corn-husking contests as a sport. There's been the biggest increase in the sale of corn pickers in the last five years of any agricultural implement line, according to officials of International Harvester.

All kinds of farmers today need motor trucks. They are the largest class of motor truck users in the country, according to the manufacturers. They say that about one-fourth of all the motor trucks are on the farms. There are now strict regulations cutting down the production of trucks.

Repair Old Equipment

The Government has started a campaign to repair old farm machinery so that it may take the place of new. There is big room for improvement here, say the implement people. For decades, they say, manufacturers have been pleading with farmers to take better care of the tools they buy. But farmers just don't seem to have a "feeling" for machinery, they say. Quantities of good machinery is left outdoors in bad weather to rust which could be protected and made to serve for much longer periods, they say.

German farmers are different, it seems. A representative of a Chicago implement manufacturer, traveling in that country before the war, stopped at a farm where his company's machinery was used. It was winter, and he found that the farmer had taken his machine all apart, greased each part, wrapped each in newspaper, and put them all away in an unused room in his house.

Now with the Government promising high priorities for repair parts, and new machinery hard to get, American farmers are expected to give their tools better care, say the implement people.

Now on Short Week

For the present, the farm implement people are working on four-day weeks because of shortages of materials. This means that 20 per cent of their facilities are available to the Government for defense work whenever it is needed, say representatives of the industry.

Already the farm implement people are making a variety of things for conduct of the war. International Harvester has filled $100,000,000 in War and Navy Department orders from the beginning of the Defense Program until Nov. 1. The total volume of the industry is estimated at some point between two and three times that amount.

What are they making? Harvester is turning out intermediate caliber artillery guns, 75 and 37 mm. shells, carriages for anti-tank guns, mounts for anti-aircraft guns and booster adapters for guns. It is modernizing 155 mm. carriages and building large quantities of military tractors and trucks. All conversion operations were made before the declaration of war.

Allis Chalmers is making 90 mm gun mounts for the Navy and other products. J. I. Case Company is forging and machining 155 mm. shells. Deere & Co. is turning out transmission m3 tanks. So is Caterpillar. Minneapolis-Moline Farm Implement Company is manufacturing 55mm. shells. Oliver Farm Equipment Company is also busy with defense orders, having produced $4,000,000 worth by October.

'Games for Yanks'

Board of Education, Chicago

High School Boys Provide Fun for Armed Forces

These two youths are contributing their efforts in a "Games for Yanks" project carried out in the industrial arts departments of the Chicago high schools. Assembly line methods were used in making 10,000 games, with each boy performing a different operation.

Chinese Envoy Has Plan For Pacific Peace

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—A three-point program of basic conditions for peace in the Far East was enunciated by Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, in an address before the final session of the annual joint conference of the American Political Science Association and the American Society for Public Administration.

Dr. Hu listed the three essential conditions for Far Eastern peace as:

1. Nonrecognition of territorial gain or economic advantage acquired by the use of force.
2. Satisfaction of the legitimate demands of the Chinese people for an independent, unified, and strong national state.
3. Restoration and strengthening of the international order for the Pacific area and in the world at large so that orderly international relationships always may prevail and aggressive wars may not recur.

The Chinese Government and people, in accordance with the disarmament provisions of the Atlantic Charter would "heartily support" the disarmament of Japan as one of the necessary factors in the maintenance and enforcement of peace in the Pacific area, Dr. Hu asserted.

"The moral of the tragic events of the last decade should be plain to all," Dr. Hu declared. "The moral is that peace must presuppose an effectively maintained order or rule of law and that law and order do not mean the absence of force, but, on the contrary, are always dependent upon some effective firm and organized power for their enforcement.

"The moral, in short, is that peace must have power to enforce itself. Without this essential element of enforcement all law and order are empty words."

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, speaking before the conference last night said that the danger of a "tyranny of [illegible] power" was nonexistent, even [illegible] war conditions.

"[illegible] equally little probability that any power—Federal, State of local, public or private—will longer persist unless it renders service to the people of America," he said, "and war, in the long run, will not kill old powers—Federal or State—or create new ones."

Mr. McNutt voiced the opinion that Federal action had aided in bringing home to the people how closely the interests of the nation and its citizens are allied.

Chicago High School Boys Make 10,000 Games for Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Soldiers and sailors at camps and naval stations in the Chicago area will have plenty of checker and chess boards, backgammon, cribbage, and other games for their leisure time. Chicago high school boys have seen to that.

In a "Games for Yanks" campaign students in industrial arts laboratories in Chicago high schools have made by mass production methods some 10,000 games as Christmas presents for distribution to the Chicago Service Men's Center, the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Fort Sheridan and other service headquarters in this region.

The "Games for Yanks" project was part of regular class work which gives boys training in all of the industrial arts and which simulates as nearly as possible actual shop and factory conditions. Therefore instead of each boy making a single game completely, they were made on an assembly line. Thus, one boy cut boards, another punched holes, another sanded, another inserted hooks, another painted and finished.

Nearly all of the materials were donated or supplied by funds contributed by teachers and pupils in the schools, by local American Legion posts, by parent-teacher associations, and neighborhood service, civic, and business clubs. Several schools displayed samples of the games in their main lobbies with a box for contributions, others held "Games for Yanks" tag days. Lumber yards also contributed wood and other materials.

Prior to making the games some of the boys visited the camps interviewing soldiers and recreational directors to find out which games were preferred and what type of equipment was in greatest need. They found the men wanted everything—shuffleboard, checkers and chess, backgammon, cribbage, and dominoes. More in demand than anything else were ring toss games that are, in the words of the boys, "lots of fun but call for skill and technique." One version of this game devised in the school laboratories uses curtain hooks and jar rubbers. The boys also put their heads together and figured out some good puzzles—peg, wood block, and jig saw, the latter partly picturing patriotic and military subjects.

Physicists Claim Key to Peace

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 31 (AP)—Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Nobel prize-winning physicist of the University of Chicago, said yesterday physicists of the world hold the power to challenge mankind to shape life "on a more heroic scale" and to settle its problems without recourse to war.

Declaring the great technological advancements already made had necessitated high organization and co-operation in the art of modern living, the natural scientist told a joint meeting of the American Physical Society and the American Association of Physics Teachers:

"Modern physics thus forces man to become more completely a social being. . . . The science which leads toward a unified world thus makes war a greater disaster. It is such a threat that must make men learn to solve their problems without war. Thus it is that physics, giving vast new powers to man, is challenging him to shape his world on a more heroic scale."

Both Dr. Compton and Dr. G. W. Stewart, of Iowa University, retiring President of the American Physical Society, re-emphasized what has been the underlying theme of the meeting—the need for physicists in the nation's war effort—but Dr. Compton said:

"Defeat of the Axis armies will not mean that the national gods have been destroyed, that nations will no longer seek prosperity by trying to enslave their neighbors.

"It will remain necessary for those who work for human welfare to demonstrate that in a free society useful knowledge can grow and can be directed to the common good."

Another speaker estimated that ten thousands scientists trained in electronics will be needed "within the next few months" on America's science war front, most of them in the field of aircraft detection.

Dr. Irvin S. Solt, of the U. S. Department of Education's Division of Engineering, Science and Management Defense Training, made the statement in appealing for the nation's universities to spur the training of technical men.

He urged that special courses be organized, to be paid for by the Government, and also asked that university leaders survey defense industries in their immediate vicinities in order to determine their needs for technically trained men.

Annapolis Professor Asks New Policy

CHICAGO, Dec. 31 (AP)—A professor from the United States Naval Academy declared that the nation needs a military planning staff "unhampered by tradition," because "the old segregation of land, sea and air forces is tending to break down."

Prof. Allan Westcott told a joint session of the American Military Institute and the American Historical Association:

"What is needed is not separated land, sea and air policies, each tugging at the nation's energies and purse-strings, but a sound, comprehensive policy which will provide the best weapons for our needs."

"Hence the need," he said, "in shaping naval policy and military policy in general, for an expert planning body or staff, unhampered by tradition nor professional learning."

Prof. Arthur Schlesinger of Harvard University was elected President of the Historical Association. Other new officers are: Prof. Nellie Neilson, Mt. Holyoke College, First Vice-President; Prof. William L. Westermann, Columbia University, Second Vice-President; and Solon J. Buck, Director of Publications at the National Archives, Washington, Treasurer.

German War Medals Given U. S. for Scrap

ROANOKE, Va., Dec. 31 (AP)—Four medals awarded him by the German Government for service and valor in the First World War—one of which was presented by Hitler—have been contributed by Siegfried Hirsch, refugee clothing store operator here, to the United States Government's metal reclamation program.

Mr. Hirsch, who came to the United States with his family in 1938 and applied for American citizenship, contributed the medals through the American Legion. They included a nine-year service medal, a service award presented in 1934 by Hitler, a medal of valor from the King of Bavaria, and the Iron Cross.

Soviet Seen Rich in Vital War Minerals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—The mineral strength of Siberia is such that "significant military production" for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics may be counted upon as long as the war may last, according to Dr. George B. Cressey, of Syracuse University, who gave a long-range picture of the capacity of Siberian resources—both reserves and plants in operation—in connection with the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers which concluded its sessions at the Barbizon-Plaza here today.

Discussing "Siberia's Role in Soviet Strategy" at a gathering attended by 200 geographers from the United States Government service and universities, Dr. Cressy held that even if Vladivostok were to fall to the Japanese and Soviet Europe to Nazi Germany, the way to victory would still be clear for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The situation is well in hand with respect to coal, iron, copper, lead, zinc and gold, he said, due to the enormously increased mineral production, industrial output, transportation facilities and urbanization effected by the Five-Year Plan, especially in the Ural Mountains and in Siberia.

Second in Coal

"The Soviet Union now credits itself with 1,654,361,000,000 metric tons of coal, second to the United States of America," he continued. "Ninety-three per cent of this reserve lies in Siberia. So far as current production is concerned, three-fifths comes from the Donetz field in the Ukraine, but there has been a great expansion in newer areas in Asia.

"This is notably true in the Kuznetz Basin of central Siberia, where the current production exceeds 20,000,000 tons, the equivalent of the output in Ohio. In this Kuznetz field the bituminous reserves are more than 450,000,000,000 tons, equal to our entire Appalachian field."

Other mines and fields are at Karaganda, north of Lake Balkhash; near Lake Baikal, near Vladivostok, and at Bureya, he added.

"Since the Kuznetz area is more than 2,000 miles from both German and Japanese frontiers, its operation appears reasonably dependable." Dr. Cressey held. "Siberia proper appears to be very poor in oil, but there is a significant production on the island of Sakhalin, north of Japan. A pipeline runs from the Emba fields to Omsk, in central Siberia. So long as Baku remains in Soviet hands, there will be no shortage, and the Caucasus Mountains present a formidable barrier to invasion.

"Siberian mineral production also accounts for enough gold to place the Soviet Union next to South Africa."

New Rail Line Needed

The need for a second transcontinental line across Siberia to supplement the existing road, on which a 1937 check-up showed there is an average of one freight train every 17 minutes, was stressed in his talk. A new line north of Lake Baikal has been under construction for five years, he recalled, and should be nearing completion.

"In view of the ease with which the Japanese might cut the existing railway, which swings in a semi-circle around the north of Manchuria, this alternate route is of major strategic value," Dr. Cressey said. "Not until it is in operation would the Soviet Union be in a position to wage effective war against Japan."

Miss Perkins Sees Spiritual And Material Growth Ahead

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, said she "would rather be 20 now than at any time in the whole history of the world," because that is what she thinks of the future of democracy and the United States.

"There is no better time than the present for the fulfillment of a spiritual as well as a material life," she told a luncheon gathering of the American Association for Labor Legislation, which met in conjunction with the conference of Allied Social Science Associations.

She pointed out that seven separate government agencies, including the Department of Labor, were planning postwar reconstruction in the United States; and she warned against abandoning social reforms achieved under the Roosevelt Administration.

"We will never keep the standards that have been won merely because politicians give lip service to them," she declared.

Change in England

Miss Margaret Bondfield, former Minister of Labor of Great Britain, said England had seen a change in employer-employee relationship since the start of the war.

Employers and employees, she said, behave as citizens engaged in a common cause, health standards in Great Britain are better now than at the start of the war, and the five-day week and six-day week have been substituted for the seven-day week because production drops when labor is overworked.

Donaldson Brown, Vice-Chairman of the Board of General Motors Corporation said the normal purpose of industry had been suspended for the duration of the war and he called for an "enlightened political statesmanship, directed toward acceptance of governmental policy that will encourage and stimulate the maximum application of the skills, techniques, and 'know-how' on the part of management and men."

Several speakers stressed the necessity of preparing for postwar readjustments in order to avoid another depression.

Labor Expects Action

Prof. Carter Goodrich of Columbia University said that American labor leaders "will expect vigorous action by the Government in preventing depression after the war."

Prof. John D. Sumner of the University of Buffalo declared that "if our economy faces a prolonged and severe depression soon after the close of the war, few men would disagree to the proposition that the secular drift toward increasing control of our economy will rapidly accelerate."

Donald R. G. Cowan of the Republic Steel Corporation, asserted that industry would fave a difficult problem in readjusting to peacetime production, but he pointed to potential markets for peacetime durable goods and the replacement of depreciated wartime machinery as palliatives.

Walter D. Fuller, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, said the combined brain power of the United States should be sufficient to avoid a postwar depression.

Fliers of Americas Under U. S. Training

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Seventy-six South Americans from five countries arrived today for aviation training under the program financed by the United States Government.

Comprising the largest single contingeut to come to this country for that purpose, they will be assigned to various schools throughout the country.

There were 17 from Bolivia, 14 from Chile, 17 from Colombia, 14 from Ecuador, and 14 from Peru in the group.

The vessel on which they arrived carried 152 passengers, among them Carlos Velando, who will be an attaché of the Peruvian Consulate at Boston. Mrs. Velando is the former Constance Winant, daughter of John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to London.

Universe Not 'Exploding'

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 31 (AP)—The world's largest telescope shows that the universe probably is not exploding but is a quiet, peaceful place and possibly just about infinite in size.

The observations were made with the 100-inch telescope at Mt. Wilson, Calif., and reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science last night by Dr. Edwin P. Hubble, the astronomer who for years has explored the remote parts of the universe.

This telescope sees an area about 1,000 light years across, a light year being the distance light travels in one year. The earth is at the center of this space, with the Milky Way immediately around the earth.

In this space there appear to be about 100 million other Milky Ways, or nebulae, each a vast family of suns, gasses and presumably comets and other familiar celestial objects.

These hundred million nebulae show two things:

One, they are on the average uniformly distributed, about two million light-years apart, with near-vacuum between them.

Two, the light of the more distant ones is dimmed in a peculiar way, called the red shift. This dimming could mean that they are receding, rushing away from earth, and if that is true, the farthest away ones now visible are traveling 25,000 miles a second.

This speed of recession led astronomers a few years ago to say the universe probably is exploding.

But Dr. Hubble reported that six years' scrutiny through the 100-inch eye does not bear out the explosion theory.

If what the great telescope apparently sees is right, Dr. Hubble said, the nebulae may be endlessly distributed, on and on, virtually to infinity.

Kansas High School Gives Credit To Pupils for Church Attendance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSBORNE, Kan.—Church attendance may earn one of the 16 credits required for graduation from the High School here under a system whereby the pastors of the city pass out church attendance slips which the students may apply on their activity credit.

Each of the slips includes the pupil's name, date and time of the service, name of the church, the text, and the pastor's signature. The head usher hands these cards to the pupils at the close of the service. They turn them in at the end of the school term.

One-fourth credit can be earned in a year's time by the presentation of 40 or more slips. School emblems are presented to all having 40 slips at a special chapel when the school year is completed. A chevron is added to the emblem for each additional 20 slips.

Osborne schools began this "religion course" in 1927 and have continued the practice ever since. The town's pastors have encouraged and supported the plan. A yearly average of 30 per cent of the student body have used this means of earning credit. About 15 per cent received chevrons while an additional 15 per cent have attempted to fulfill the requirements for this credit in religion.

The emphasis on character building and moral living as the chief aims of the educational program, has led to the closer co-operation of church and school in Osborne. It is felt that since religion is not taught in the school, the attendance at religious services may be recognized for extra-curricular activity, according to school officials.

Altmeyer Warns On Postwar Jobs

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, declared today that workers after the war would not be as patient regarding unemployment as they were in 1929 and emphasized that the Government and employers must continue their wartime zeal in providing work.

Addressing a symposium at the annual conference of the Allied Social Service Associations, he said:

"The problem of unemployment in the postwar period will depend on whether we turn to the task of providing peacetime work and goods for our people with the same zeal that we provide wartime work and wartime goods.

"We will have learned how; the lessons in co-operation will not all be forgotten, and our people will have learned that their Government can do something about mass unemployment and will not be as patient as in 1929."

Research Honor Given To Harvard Physicist

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 31 (AP)—Prof. Percy Bridgman, Harvard physicist who barred his laboratories to natural scientists of "totalitarian countries," long before the United States became involved in the war, was elected President of the American Physical Society yesterday at the organization's forty-third meeting.

Dr. Bridgman, in an interview after his election, recalled that he had prohibited such scientists from his Harvard research rooms because "the totalitarian countries were a menace." Dr. Albert W. Hull of the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., was elected Vice-President of the Society.

News Like the Man On Flying Trapeze

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 31

Around the world and back again, or how news and/or propaganda dispatches fly the air waves:

Tokyo radio last night carried a Domei Agency dispatch from Lisbon quoting a dispatch from New York based on a British broadcast heard by American shortwave listeners as saying:

The Eiffel Tower will (or may) be scrapped for its metal.

[The Eiffel Tower story first was heard Monday on the Berlin radio—quoting a Vichy dispatch.]

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4 teaspoons Golden Rule Baking Powder
1 level teaspoon Salt
½ cup sugar
⅔ cup Golden Rule Nut Butter
1 cup sweet milk
SIFT THE FLOUR, baking powder, salt and sugar together; mix a little of the milk thoroughly with the Nut Butter, add balance of the milk as soon as it is smooth; then add to the dry ingredients and beat thoroughly. Put the dough into a loaf pan which has been well greased and bake in a slow oven.
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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Parliamentary Law Club Entering on 29th Year

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Thursday afternoon of next week, the Boston Parliamentary Law Club will have its first meeting of the New Year at the Hotel Vendome, carrying on for its twenty-ninth season. The club, of which Miss Josephine G. Richardson is now President, has been responsible for training many parliamentarians whose grasp of procedure has smoothed the machinery for countless other organizations in the city.

"Ladies, you should not clamor for public office or play your part in the direction of civic affairs until you can rise above the personal and abide gracefully by the rules of the majority," said the late Miss Marion Howard Brazier at the time she founded the club, Dec. 30, 1912. She also emphasized consistently the fundamentals of parliamentary law: "One thing at a time; justice to all; courtesy to all; right of the majority to rule; right of the minority to be heard."

Membership Limited

The club voted at the first meeting after its formation, in January, 1913, to join the State Federation of Women's Clubs and to keep its charter list open until February of that year. It engaged Miss Electra Sherman as paid instructor following a talk in which she had described parliamentary law as a means of distinguishing between principle and personality and as "the Golden Rule applied."

The organization is limited to a membership of 75 in order to keep the group small enough to permit study and discussion at the meetings. Its sessions are held every second and fourth Thursday from October through April. It confines itself exclusively to the study of parliamentary law except for having had, this season, speakers representing civilian defense, the Red Cross, and Community Fund.

Winn
Josephine G. Richardson

President of the Boston Parliamentary Law Club, which begins its twenty-ninth year with its meeting next Thursday.

Instructors engaged by the club following Mrs. Sherman who served until 1931, have been Harold A. Oppenheim, Heyward Tamkin, and George Demeter. The last named served from 1932 to 1935, was obtained again in 1937, and has continued since. Mr. Demeter, who is a World War veteran and was awarded the Gold Cross of the Order of the Savior by the Greek Government for his meritorious service to the Greek people, is now a special instructor in the Educational Departments of the Y. M. C. A. and of the Boston Elevated and Edison Illuminating Company.

Wide Activities Covered

Miss Richardson, the President of the Club, is also Regent of Old South Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and Vermont State Regent of the Daughters of American Colonists, illustrating how members of the Parliamentary Law Club make use of their knowledge as officers of other organizations.

The Vice-Presidents are Mrs. Henry B. Esterbrook, Mrs. Paul Burrage, who is also Treasurer of the Women's National Farm and Garden Association, and Mrs. George Edward French, who is also a Trustee of the Massachusetts Commission of Public Lands. The Treasurer is Mrs. Carl K. Bacon, President of the Scituate Betterment Club. Other officers are: Recording Secretary, Mrs. Charles Nevons; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Alexander Fryer.

By a Staff Photographer
Sybil H. Holmes

Former Massachusetts State Senator, who is one of the speakers at Lawyers' "At Home" Night of the Professional Women's Club, to be held next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Georgian Room of the Hotel Statler, Boston.

Women Will Be Hosts to Lawyers

Judge Emma Fall Schofield will be hostess and discussion leader at the Lawyers' "At Home" Night of the Professional Women's Club, next Tuesday at 8 o'clock in the Georgian Room of the Hotel Statler.

The speakers will be grouped on the platform in a setting representing an informal drawing room, and they will include Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Mrs. Hazel Curnane Gow, a Past President of the Club; Mrs. Grace M. O'Hare, the former State Senator Sybil H. Holmes, Judge Jennie Loitman Barron, Judge Sadie Lipner Shulman, Judge Gertrude R. Halloran, Mrs. Anna D. McInery, Judge Golda R. Walter, Judge Caroline Leveen, Commissioner Emma Tousant, Mrs. Suzanne Shallna, and Miss Inez di Persio.

Informal discussion will take place of some of the vital legal, economic, and defense questions of the day, and at the conclusion a panel discussion will take place.

Mrs. Mildred Curnane Wagner, assisted by other lawyer-members of the Club, has charge of the ushering.

Too Low 'Controlled Prices' Seen Unconstitutional

Price control by Uncle Sam would be unconstitutional under the "due process clause" if levels were set too low, the student editors of the Harvard Law Review said in today's issue of the magazine.

Power to control prices, along with priorities and labor upheavals, rests on a solid legal basis of constitutional war authority, the editors, highest ranking students at the Harvard Law School, declared.

Nevertheless, should Washington set price levels so low no reasonably efficient producer could make a profit, the action would be considered deprivation of property, "without due process of law," they added.

The article, "American Economic Mobilization," was prepared "with the co-operation of Government officials," it is stated.

Small businessmen, now "fighting with their backs to the wall," can expect to play a "substantial role" in the war effort "soon" as a result of the Army's decentralization of its procurement system and the policy of paying higher prices to "encourage subcontracting, according to the editors' survey.

Unification of war production agencies in Washington, they say, would be "undesirable" because a "threat to progress already made."

Men doing business with the Government should make certain that contracts are in writing and that the Government officer with whom negotiations are made provides an affidavit of disinterestedness, else the Government is not bound, the editors point out.

State Departments of N. H. Face Loss Under Auto Use Cut

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 31—Any curtailment of motor vehicle operations in New Hampshire will be directly reflected in the incomes of several State departments. During 1941 the State has taken in more than $7,000,000 from gasoline taxation, motor vehicle registrations, and other taxation of motor vehicles.

This money is especially earmarked for the State departments operating for the benefit of motorists, such as the Motor Vehicle Department, Highway Department, and the highway patrol of the State Police. A 35 per cent curtailment of motoring with continuance of registrations at the present rate would cut more than $1,000,000 off the income of these departments. Although no definite consideration has been given the matter by State officials, it is expected that such a curtailment would lead to a moritorium on new highway construction with the reduced revenue being used for maintenance.

Direct Relief Cut

Monthly spendings for direct relief in New Hampshire decreased in October when the cost was $134,015, according to the State Department of Public Welfare. During the month 13,398 persons received aid. Expenditures for old-age assistance continued to climb and were $166,686 with 7,143 recipients. A comparison of the general relief case load and expenses for October with October a year ago shows a decrease of 2,794 or 33.8 per cent in the case load, and $62,869 or 31.9 per cent in expense. On the other hand, old-age assistance during the same period increased by 928 cases and expenses were up $31,443.

Tramway Monetary Success

The Cannon Mountain aerial passenger tramway has turned out to be an even greater financial success that the most ardent advocate had dared to intimate in arguing for the project. The money borrowed for the construction of the tramway is being paid off in 10 yearly payments. The three that have come due have been met, the Tramway Commission has already turned over to the State a sum sufficient for the fourth year, and the Commission has on hand funds sufficient to pay off about two more of the annual payments. Thus, in slightly more than five years of operations, on this basis the project will have been able to pay its own expenses and earn a profit equal to the investment.

Avoiding a Controversy

Gov. Robert O. Blood and his Executive Council have avoided a stand on the controversy of whether to combine flood control and Federal low-cost power projects. They have acted only on projects recommended by all parties.

The Governor and Council have approved the request of United States Army Engineers for authority to acquire lands necessary for construction of the Mountain Brook and West Peterboro projects. Both of these projects will provide protection in the Contoocook and Merrimack Valleys.

And these two projects are also included in the Federal Power Commission's plan to combine flood control and low-cost power generation. No action has been taken by the Governor and Council on the Army Engineers' recommendation for a flood control reservoir at Hopkinton-Everett. It is over this project that the controversy develops. The Federal Power Commission recommends in place of this latter project a number of small dams. And the Power Commission would carry out the entire flood control program for the Merrimack Valley on the two-purpose basis.

Food, Yes; but Labor?

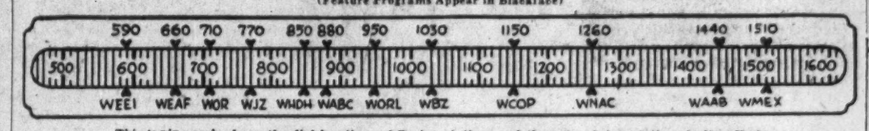
Promises of production increases more than double the amounts proposed have been made by the New Hampshire farmers in the recently completed enrollment in the "Food for Freedom" drive. Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has been told that New Hampshire in 1942 will exceed its 1941 output of milk by seven per cent and will increase its output of eggs by 20 per cent. Now that the survey has been made and the farmers have denoted what they intend to do in building up supplies of farm products, the next move is to make certain that this production schedule is maintained. Realizing that the shortage of farm labor may constitute a menace to the success of the campaign, special committees are being organized in the various counties to deal with the farm labor problem.

Dartmouth Summer School

Dartmouth College, which recently shortened its college year by five weeks, has now announced that it will also offer a summer session to help speed men through their regular courses before they are called for military service. In order that the summer session may best fit the needs of the Government and of the individual student, details of the extra term will be worked out later, after consultation with Government officials and after students have returned to college and have had an opportunity to tell their wishes. Details will depend also upon the number of men signifying the intention to continue their studies through the summer. The engineering, medical and business schools at Dartmouth have already on a year-round, three-term basis, announced that they will operate

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 The Music Box	'Orphans of Divorce": sk.	"Against the Storm"	Music by Willard	Sports and music
3:15 String Intermezzo	Honeymoon Hill: sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Music by Willard	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife: sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Congressman John McCormack	Sports and music
3:45 "Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch		Sports and music
4:00 Columbia Concert	Nell Giles	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Network orchestra	Sports and music
4:15 Orchestra	Nell Giles	"Stella Dallas": serial	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 "United We Stand"	Club Matinee: Variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	Sun Dial Man, organ	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News: Musicale	News Service	Dinner Concert	Defense; Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	The Town Crier
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports results; Music
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dance orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30 "Maud. Mr. Meek": sketch	The Great Gildersleeve	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Dance Music
7:45	The Great Gildersleeve	Concert Miniatures	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Dinah Shore, songs
8:00 "Big Town": sketch	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15 "Big Town": sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man": dramatic sketch	Baritone and Organ	Attuck's Chorus
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	Listener's Theater: Yale	"About Today"
8:45 Hersholt; E. Davis	night": dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	U. dramatic series	The Alpineers
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor, Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen, Al Baker,	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album: recordings
9:30 Portland Hoffa,	Penthouse Party	"Mr. District Attorney":	"Adventures in Melody"	Classical Album
9:45 guests; orchestra	Penthouse Party	dramatic sketch; orch.	"Adventures in Melody"	Classical Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 "I Resolve": inter-	American Melody Hour	Musical Knowledge	Harry James' Orchestra	Dance Recordings
10:30 views	News Commentators	Kay Kyser's College of	Network program	Dance Recordings
10:45 News; Salute to	Sports Preview	Musical Knowledge	Network program	Dance Recordings
11:00 1941: Musical Hits	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Harry Morrisey's Orch.
11:15 of 1941	"Music You Want"	Local News; Orchestra	Football Preview	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
11:30 1941 Hits; Howard	"Music You Want"	"Watch Night Services";	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:45 Jones' Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Dr. Harry E. Fosdick	Dance Orchestra	George Harris' Orchestra

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News Comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Taxes; "Fiesta"	Headline News	
7:45 News; War Summary	News	Musical Clock	Organ Recital	
8:00 The World Today	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	"George & Dixie"; News	Morning Watch	Post Exchange
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast: popular music	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	"Circle C Ranch Boys"
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Recorded Music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Symphonettes	Breakfast Club	Organ Recital	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 Invitation Waltz	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45 "The Virginians"	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00 Hymn Recital	"Musical Millwheel"	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	News Music	"Bachelor Children"	Australian News	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk.	Richard Liebert, Organ	"Help Mate"; drama	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Two Men and a Girl	"Road of Life"	Voice of the Poultryman	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Shep Field's Orchestra	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	The Okies
11:15 Man I Married	Defense; Music; News	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Phila. Mummers' Parade	"Letter Quest"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Band; News; K. Ivers	"The Bartons": sketch	"We Hereby Resolve";	Harry Owens's Orchestra
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Music at Noon	"David Harum": sketch	Drama; orch; guests	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum & Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Organ Recital	Civilian Defense Program	The Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Popular Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: Washington News	Radio Playhouse	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Farm and Home Hour	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	Musical Roundup	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Vic & Sade, sk.	Tony Wons	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"	"Words and Music"
1:45 "Road of Life"	War News	hold talk	Music Shop: Orch., songs	Jay Burnett, songs
2:00 Orange Bowl Game:	Sugar Bowl Football	Oregon State-Duke Uni-	Cotton Bowl: Texas A. &	Military Marches
2:15 Georgia - Texas	Game: Fordham - Mis-	versity Football Game	M.-Alabama football	Military Marches
2:30 Christian Football	souri	Oregon State-Duke Uni-	Cotton Bowl Football	Alexander Wesley, tenor
2:45 Game	Sugar Bowl Football	versity Football Game	Game: Texas A. & M.-	News Service
3:00 Orange Bowl Game:	Game: Fordham - Mis-	Oregon State-Duke Uni-	Alabama	Sports and music
3:15 Georgia - Texas	souri	versity Football Game	Cotton Bowl Football	Sports and music
3:30 Christian Football	Sugar Bowl Football	Oregon State-Duke Uni-	Game: Texas A. & M.-	Sports and music
3:45 Game	Game: Fordham - Mis-	versity Football Game	Alabama	Sports and music
4:00 Orange Bowl Foot-	souri	Oregon State-Duke Uni-	Cotton Bowl: Texas A. &	Sports and music
4:15 ball Game	Sugar Bowl Football	versity Football Game	M.-Alabama Football	Sports and music
4:30 Don Artista	Game: Fordham - Mis-	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Press News	souri	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	"News; Cowboy Songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	"Tarzan"; Music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service
6:00 News comment	News; Music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Defense; Dance Time
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	News Analyst	The Town Crier
6:30 News; sports	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Dance Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	"Who's News"
7:30 "Maudie's Diary";	Cugat Rumba Revue	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Music
7:45 dramatic sketch	Cugat Rumba Revue	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	Fireside Time
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Bringing Up Parents"
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Brice, guests; orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch.	Jan Garber's Music
8:30 "Archie"; comedy;	"Service With a Smile";	The Aldrich Family;	"For Your Information"	Two Kings and a Queen
8:45 solos; or.; E. Davis	Army, Navy, Marines	dramatic sketch	Dance Orchestra	"The Dreamland Four"
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting;	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, News	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur Hour	"The Outlook in the At-	Mary Martin; Jerry	News Service	cal Album"; records
9:30 Major Bowes' Ama-	lantic"	Lester; Music Maids;	America Preferred: Or.;	Classical Album
9:45 teur Hour	Town Meeting	guests; orchestra	Simon Barere, pianist	George Harris's Orch.
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 "First Line": De-	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Barrymore; guests	Johnny Goodman's Orch.	Local Sports
10:30 fense Program	War Extra	Frank Fay; Bob Hannon,	Kaye Brinker	Local Sports
10:45 News; Sports	"A to Z in Novelty"	songs; orchestra; guests	"Under Western Skies"	Local Sports
11:00 Talk; Master Works	News; Music	News Service	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Local Sports
11:15 of Music; Vaughn	"Music You Want"	Local news; Musicale	Frankie Master's Orch.	Local Sports
11:30 Monroe's Orches-	"Music You Want"	"Joe and Mazel"; com-	J. B. Priestley, Recorded	The Alpineers; Musical
11:45 tra	"Music You Want"	edy drama	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Interlude; News

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; hymns; music	Organ recital	Musical Clock	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	Musical Clock	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Clock	Taxes; Fiesta	Headline News	
7:45 News; War summary	News Service	Musical Clock	Organ Recital	
8:00 The World Today	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Shopping talk	Chet Gaylord, songs	"George & Dixie"; news	"Morning Watch"; talk	Post Exchange
8:30 Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange
8:45 Revue; music	Toast: music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	News and Rhythm	Colonial News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Symphonettes	"Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 Blue Streak Rhythm	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 "The Virginians"	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 Betty Crocker	"Millwheel"; music	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Farm and Home News
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian news	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	Musical Program	"Help Mate"; drama	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Food Fair"	Two Men and a Girl	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Popular music	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News comment	Don Vinton's Orchestra
11:15 "Man I Married"	Mildred Carlson, talk	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter Quest"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Defense; Band of Day	"The Bartons": sketch	Roy E. Parrish	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; Cowboy songs	"David Harum": sketch	Choir Loft	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Dramatized News	Civilian Defense Progrm	"The Town Crier"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Francine, songs
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: Washington	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	terview; music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	news; guests; orchestra	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"; in-
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News,	"Musical Roundup"	Government Girl	terview; music
1:30 Right to Happiness,	"Salon Serenade"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ recital
1:45 "Road of Life"	War News	Marjorie Mills, talk	Joe Frasetto's Orch.	"Singing Strings"
2:00 Serial drama	NBC Concert Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Victory Program: re-
2:15 Serial drama	NBC Concert Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"	Network Orchestra	corded marches
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Washington Calling";	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Jean Harper, songs
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	orchestra; soloists	"Grimm's Daughter"	Eugene Ormandy, con-	News Service
3:00 The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	ductor	Sports and Music
3:15 Bob Hannon, songs	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Sports and Music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Eugene Ormandy, con-	Sports and Music
3:45 Midway Bandwagon	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	ductor	Sports and Music
4:00 British - American	Studio Talk	"Backstage Wife"	Tom Davis, President,	Sports and Music
4:15 Concert	Studio Talk	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Rotary International	Sports and Music
4:30 United We Stand	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	Arthur Prechette, pianist
4:45 Press New	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"; drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Music	News Service	Dinner concert	Defense talk; music
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert; talk	"The Town Crier"
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Dance Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"The Man's Army"	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30 Al Pearce and His	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger"	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:45 Gang; songs; orch.	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	PM Reporter
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	"Ask the Children"	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15 Olyn Landick;	"Ask the Children"	Graham; orchestra	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:30 drama; guests; or-	Charles Laughton; M.	"Information, Please!"	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	"Lest We Forget"; drama
8:45 chestra; E. Davis	Berle; Shirley Ross; or.	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	"The Alpineers"
9:00 "Playhouse" with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	cal Album"
9:30 First Nighter; E.	"Michael and Kitty";	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Russell Bennett's Note-	"Classical Album"
9:45 Luddy, L. Tremayne	dramatic sketch; News	House"; variety	book; orchestra	"Classical Album"
10:00 Network Program	"Party Line"	"Wings of Destiny";	Concert orchestra	Five Star News
10:15 Network Program	First Piano Quartet	dramatic sketch	Concert orchestra	George Harris's Orch.
10:30 Olga Coelho, songs	"War Extra"; comment	"Studio X"; popular va-	Billy Keaton's Variety	Dance Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	"A to Z in Novelty"; talk	riety program	Show; musical	Dance Orchestra
11:00 Safety Talk; Mas-	News; Music	News Service	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:15 ter Works of Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; orchestra	Air Raid Talk; orch.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
11:30 Howard Jones' Or-	"Music You Want"	"Unlimited Horizons";	BBC News; Vaughn Mon-	"Day's End"
11:45 chestra	"Music You Want"	dramatization; speakers	roe's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Wellesley Hills Lists Dangerfield

The Wellesley Hills Woman's Club will have as its guest speaker on Jan. 7 George Dangerfield, graduate of Oxford University in England, who will take as his subject "Today's Best Sellers and Why."

Mr. Dangerfield has lived in the United States since 1930. He has been literary editor of "Vanity Fair" and an associate editor in a New York publishing house besides writing books and magazine articles. His experience will be the background for what he has to say on what it it that makes a "best seller."

An exhibit of painted furniture is being arranged for the meeting by Mrs. Clifford Oliver, Mrs. Albert Richards and Mrs. Philip Richmond. Hostesses for the day will be Mrs. Gordon Bucknam and Mrs. Earle Palmer Williams.

The meeting, which will be preceded by a dessert hour at 1:30 p. m., will be held at the Maugus Club.

State Daughters To Meet Jan. 8

Dr. David Lewis, a graduate of Harvard University, who saw active service at sea during the last war and who is the author of textbooks and magazine articles on the various branches of nutrition, is to be the speaker at the meeting at 2 o'clock on Jan. 8 in the Hotel Lenox of the Daughters of Massachusetts. His subject will be "Health in a Changing World" and his talk will be followed by a question period.

The guest of honor will be Mrs. Crosby B. Thompson, Sixth District Director, Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. John A. Jennings, President, will preside. Mrs. Alva C. Jefts will direct the program.

Tea will be served, the hostess committee being headed by Mrs. Harry S. Broadbent.

Clubwomen Meet Soon in Medfield

The Hannah Adams Club of Medfield will hold its next meeting on Friday in the Unitarian vestry, beginning with refreshments at 1:30 o'clock.

The feature of the program will be an illustrated lecture, "Romance in Your Market Basket," and Mrs. Gerald W. Bangs will present a group of readings. Miss Elsie Davis will sing, accompanied by Mrs. Gildo Pederzini.

Refreshments are in charge of Mrs. Robert C. Bowker, assisted by Mrs. W. Porter Darrow, Mrs. Edwin J. Keyou, Mrs. John P. Ross, and Mrs. Harold A. Morton.

Brookline School Plan Shifts

The Long Range Planning Committee in Brookline, which has outlined a five-year building and maintenance program, has submitted recommendations to the School Board which would affect the original 1942 schedule in that department.

The Committee has abandoned its proposals to install fire alarm connections and sprinklers in two units of the High School planned for next year. Another change is the suggestion that a new school building in the vicinity of Newton and Clyde Streets at a cost of $475,700 be built sometime after 1946. The plan calls for the site being purchased before 1946.

The major construction project scheduled is the so-called physical education unit of the High School at a cost of $433,180 about two years hence. The modernization program extending over the five years averages about $10,000 a year.

Canadian Club's Auxiliary to Meet

The Woman's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club of Boston will meet on Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon at the Y. W. C. A. on Clarendon Street with the parliamentary law class of Mrs. Boyd F. Bowles.

Following this, at 1 o'clock, there will be a refreshment hour at which Mrs. C. Francis Liscomb is hostess, and at 2 o'clock the auxiliary's business meeting will convene.

Mrs. Robert W. Whiteacre, Jr., is chairman of the day, and the guest of honor will be Mrs. Guy C. Holbrook, chairman of the State Federation's Division of Co-operation with Disabled War Veterans.

William Thayer, play reader and comedian, will present "Our Town" and "You Can't Take It With You."

Heimlich to Address Woburn Garden Group

The Garden Group of the Woburn Woman's Club at its meeting Jan. 8 will hear Alexander I. Heimlich, landscape designer, discuss "What to Do and What Not to Do in the Garden in Regard to Ornamental Trees and Shrubs." The meeting will be open to the public and will be held in the Woburn Public Library at 8 p. m.

Mr. Heimlich will illustrate his lecture with color motion pictures.

Doll Collectors Invited To Bring Unusual Toys

The Doll Collectors of America will hold their January meeting next Wednesday, Jan. 7, at 2 p. m., in the Harrison Gray Otis House, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Members are being asked to bring with them some unusual mechanical toy for examination at the round table discussion.

Mrs. Louis T. Golding is program chairman, and Mrs. Earle E. Andrews, President, will preside.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 273 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All things are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 8 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Bridgeport — Sundays, 3:45 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
Hartford — Mondays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury — Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 18.35 mc (19.5m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI 1240kc.
New Bedford—First Thursdays, 9:15 p. m. In January program will be given second Thursday, Jan. 8, 9:15 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Week of Jan. 19, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1270kc.
West Yarmouth — First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4 p. m., WORC, 1310

Home Rule Comes Back to the Citizens of Fall River Tonight After 10 Years

Army Recalls Reservists To Active Duties

Defense News in Brief

Reservists Called Back — Enlisted reservists, Regular Army reservists, and National Guardsmen under State control, have been notified that they will be recalled to active duty in grade not later than Jan. 1, 1942, Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Commanding General of the First Corps Area, announced today.

As far as practical, General Wilby said, these men, most of whom were released from active duty under the over-28-years-of-age clause, will be assigned to their former units or installation. The men have been requested not to seek information from the Army at this time. Further particulars and instructions will be forwarded to each individual in the near future.

Scrap Metal Appeal—New Hampshire farmers have been appealed to by the University of New Hampshire extension service to save all scrap metal. With Farm Bureau and 4-H Club departments at work on the scrap iron collection drive, farmers who have old machinery were asked to be certain that all useful or repair parts were taken off before the machine was sold for junk. Any farm machine that is capable of practical operation, the Extension Service added, should be kept on the farm.

More Bomb Rewards Announced—A group of New London, N. H., businessmen have offered $200 to the first American or Allied aviator to drop a bomb on steel works in Yokohama. An American-born Chinese restaurant owner in Boston posted a $500 defense bond earlier this week for the first Massachusetts aviator to bomb Tokyo.

Overage Officers Assigned—Thirty 26th Infantry Division officers retired from active duty because of age have been reassigned to new stations, a War Department order released at Division headquarters, Camp Edwards, disclosed. The order was based on the War Department policy of reassigning to non-combatant outfits. In all cases the men have been reassigned to aviation bases. Stations include the Air Service Command, Middletown, Pa.; the Air Service Command, Presque Isle, Maine; Air Corps Replacement Training Center, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and the Air Service Command, Houlton, Maine.

Ten-Day Leaves Authorized—The 26th Infantry Division has been authorized by the First Army to grant 10-day leaves after Jan. 1 to men who did not receive a holiday furlough. The ruling chiefly affects men who were ill, attending school, or on detached service during the holiday furlough period.

War to Reduce N. E. Fish Supply

Fish production of New England will be reduced for a time due to withdrawal of 14 vessels that have just been requisitioned by the Government. This brings the total number of vessels taken from the New England fleet to 50, since June of 1940.

Ten of the number are modern steel trawlers from the Boston fleet, three are draggers from New Bedford, and the other a dragger from Gloucester.

Of the 10 Boston vessels taken, eight are from the fleet of the Forty Fathom Fisheries and two from the R. O'Brien Company. The latter two, and four of the Forty Fathom group were only completed and added to the fleet within the past few months.

Quick readjustments by the fishing industry to meet the latest curtailment in the fleet were forecast by Edward H. Cooley, Manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, who said today that he anticipated no serious effects.

Multiple Alarms In Chelsea Fires

Two serious fires in Chelsea which kept Chelsea, Boston and suburban firemen busy today were reported out just before noon.

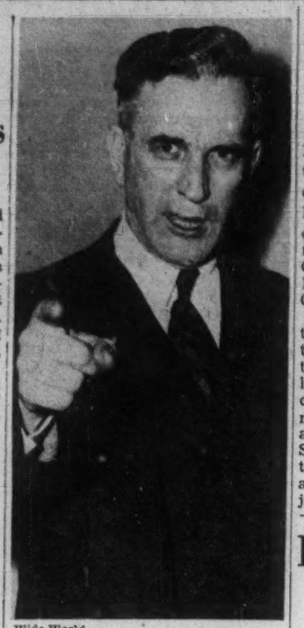
Three alarms were sounded shortly after 2 a. m. when fire was discovered in the recently remodeled Chelsea Theater at 420 Broadway, bringing aid from Boston, Winthrop, Revere and Everett. The fire, which threatened the Chelsea business section destroyed the building at a loss estimated unofficially at $75,000.

Firemen were ordered out of the building just a few minutes before the roof over the balcony collapsed.

A second blaze of two-alarm proportions broke out at 6 a. m. in a junk shop in another section of the city, bringing additional aid from Somerville, Malden, and Lynn.

Boston firemen combatted a bad fire in the Haymarket Square district last night when flames raced through the upper floors of a furniture store. The fire, causing damage estimated at $35,000, was under control in two hours.

At Brockton, Mass., scene of a disastrous theater fire last winter, a two-alarm fire described by Deputy Fire Chief Thaddeus Tatum as of suspicious origin early today damaged the three-story building of the Vulcan Corporation, last manufacturers. Loss estimated by the plant manager was $5,000.



Wide World

John W. McCormack

Majority Leader of House of Representatives, who was given testimonial luncheon by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

McCormack Urges World Police Force

Urging an international police force to make effective postwar acts and decrees of an International Permanent Peace Legislature as an essential to world peace, Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, Majority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, today addressed the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Retail Trade Board, Maritime Association, and Advertising Club of Boston at the Chamber Building.

Mr. McCormack spoke at a testimonial luncheon attended by nearly 1,000 persons. The luncheon was primarily to show the appreciation of many local groups for the Representative's work in Congress.

An interpational legislature, as proposed by Mr. McCormack, would have limited powers delegated by the various nations to permit this group to legislate on questions relating to world peace of the future.

Common Purpose

Speaking on the topic, "America Is on the March," Mr. McCormack said that tyranny soon will be on the defensive and on the run. The unprovoked assault at Pearl Harbor lighted the spark which fused America into a people with a common purpose, he said.

"Unity—so essential for victory—exists," the speaker declared.

"Politics, as we know it in normal times, has adjourned," he said. "Decisions are now pointed toward the single aim of winning not only the war but the peace that is to follow.

"Our status as a world power never can be maintained by remaining aloof from some society of nations or united front nor as a strong but detached force in the universe.

"Moral force, if effective, must be implemented by some overpowering and irresistible instrument when applied to currents and influences which menace the peace and stability of the world. There must be some form of world solidarity.

International Club Needed

"Some sort of international club which would be feared, capable of being used with vigor on recalcitrants and treaty violators who menace mankind and international law, is the need."

Visualizing a greatly changed world from the present or the past to follow the end of the war, Mr. McCormack pointed out that many problems must be solved. "That means leadership in all walks of human activity, in religion, in government, in business, industry, finance, and all spheres of activity.

"These leaders will have to show that vision, judgment, and courage that will preserve our way of life after the victory is won."

5 Bay State Judges Named To End District Court Abuses

Elimination of abuses of the Massachusetts District Court system, object of a long-time crusade on the part of the bar and other legal interests, will be the duty of an administrative committee of five judges appointed today by Chief Justice Fred T. Field, of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

Judge Field appointed five District Court Judges as an administering body for the State's 72 District Courts in compliance with a law recently passed by the Massachusetts Legislature. Under the new law the juridical quintette is authorized to visit each of the State's District Courts, superintend keeping of records, regulate assignments of justices and special justices, and in general provide for a uniform practice throughout the Commonwealth.

The law does not apply to the Boston Municipal Court. It does include District Courts in the residential sections of the Hub.

Appointed to the committee are: Judges Charles L. Hibbard of the Central Berkshire District Court; Elbridge G. Davis of the Eastern Middlesex District Court; Kenneth L. Nash of the East Norfolk District Court; Frank L. Riley of the Worcester Central District Court, and Richard H. Walsh of the Dorchester District Court. The appointments are effective Jan. 1 and expire Dec. 31, 1943.

Appointment of the five justices replaces the three-judge committee which formerly served as the administrative unit of the District Court.

Lane Lawrence's First Member Of National House in 20 Years

By polling a smashing 8 to 1 majority in Lawrence, State Senator Thomas J. Lane (D) of Lawrence was elected yesterday to succeed the late Lawrence J. Connery as Representative in Congress from the Seventh Congressional district.

Senator Lane's victory margin over C. F. Nelson Pratt (R) of Saugus, Essex County Commissioner, was 26,094 votes to 18,478 in the entire district. Inasmuch as the district is strongly Democratic the Lane victory was anticipated long in advance.

The Lawrence legislator now becomes the first Lawrence man to be elected as Representative in Congress in more than 20 years. Except for one two-year term, a Lynn man has held the Congressional seat during the 30 years that Lawrence and Lynn have been in the same district.

Given this year's opportunity, Lawrence voters did not fail Senator Lane whom they had sent to the State Legislature for the past 15 years, 12 years as Representative and three as Senator. Lawrence gave Senator Lane 15,868 votes to 1,813 for Mr. Pratt. John Jack Green, a Boston Communist, polled 121 votes in Lawrence and 272 throughout the district.

Mr. Pratt made a surprising run in Lynn which he carried by a 11,428 to 4,585 margin. This was the first time within recent years that Lynn has voted Republican for Representative in Congress. The explanation may be that in the Democratic primary many of Senator Lane's opponents, including J. Fred Manning, his chief opposition, were Lynn residents.

Of the other seven communities in the district, Senator Lane carried Andover, North Reading, Peabody, Revere, Salem (Ward 4), and Winthrop. Mr. Pratt carried Lynnfield, Nahant, Saugus and Wakefield.

The new Representative in Congress is a staunch supporter of President Roosevelt and a strongly pro-labor legislator. After his victory, Mr. Lane said:

"All I can say is what I have said repeatedly all through the campaign; that I shall firmly support President Roosevelt in both foreign and domestic policy and shall favor any humanitarian legislation that may be proposed. I plan to give the same service in Congress that I have rendered as State Representative and Senator."

Only 40 per cent of the voters turned out at the polls for the special election which had to contend with the war situation for interest of the district.

Nonunion Labor In Shipbuilding Plans War Board

Nonunion labor in the shipbuilding industry on the Atlantic Coast plans to set up a war labor board of independent unions at a meeting in New York next Monday.

Announcement of this event, which is without parallel in labor history, was made today by Robert A. Zottoli, attorney for the Independent Union at the Fore River Shipyard.

The project is regarded in labor circles as one of the most ambitious to be undertaken by nonunion labor. All the shipyards concerned stand outside of the trade union movement. Most or all of them have voted on going into the shipbuilding union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and have defeated the C. I. O.

As nonunion labor is not represented in the War Labor Board now being formed at Washington, the independent unions in the eastern shipyards purpose if possible to establish their own national board to represent them during the war.

An organization like this would tend to give independent unions a standing that they have commonly lacked, it is said, as well as to strengthen the independents in their own yards.

The Law Wants You on Jan. 1

The New Year will hardly have been rung in when doorbells all over Massachusetts will begin ringing early on Friday morning.

Housewives and others responding should not be alarmed to see the blue-coated arm of the law pressing the button. For the Bay State begins its annual listing of all its citizens over the age of 20 bright and early on Friday, and police will continue ringing doorbells on their beats until 9:30 each day until all persons are listed.

In Boston, it is expected that such police listing will include the names of between 400,000 and 500,000 persons, including not only voters, but all persons making their domicile in the Hub.

There will be a slight difference this year over former police listings in Boston in that each person will be required to swear that he makes his domicile—his permanent residence—in the city.

Those persons temporarily absent from the city on service with the Army, Navy, or Air Force will be listed as domiciled in Boston. And this year, for the first time, former residents of Boston, who have moved to Washington to join Government services will be listed as living in Boston, and will be permitted to vote in elections by means of absentee ballots.

U. S. Expands Roxbury Plant's Land by 3½ Acres

Federal plans to subsidize industrial expansion today added three and a half acres to the operating area of the Roxbury Steel Casting Co.

The acreage was taken over by the Federal Government in the name of the Navy, which deposited nearly $94,000 in the Federal District Court of Massachusetts to meet claims.

Finances and Business Revived by State Supervision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 31—At the stroke of midnight Fall River will return to home rule after 10 years of State supervision made necessary when the City, in 1931, went bankrupt.

That hour will mark the extinction of the Fall River Finance Board established by the 1931 Massachusetts Legislature to control the City and to attempt to revive its industrial and municipal strength.

Today Fall River's governmental finances are considerably better than a decade ago. The industrial situation is vastly improved, with scores of new industries attracted to take over idle textile mill property.

Municipal debt was the City's major problem back in 1931. Because the City was unable to meet approximately $2,000,000 in overdue notes, the State stepped in to operate the City for a 10-year period.

How It Has Been Done

By various methods, including a 20 per cent slash in municipal salaries, reduction in the street repair expenditures, reorganization of the hospital and school departments and general rigid economy, the debt has been cut from approximately $11,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Taxes have been cut, but at the same time valuations in the City have dropped from $123,000,000 in 1931 to approximately $90,000,000, a factor which effects the City's ability to pay its bills.

Fall River officials also say that municipal expenditures today are running $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 less than in 1931. Furthermore, the City may now borrow money at favorably low rates, indicating a confidence in the City's financial condition.

These accomplishments plus the sobering experience of State supervision have brought the citizens of Fall River to a point where they "are able once again to manage their own affairs," according to Frank Dunham, Secretary of the Fall River Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Dunham and others take considerable pleasure in pointing out that Fall River's industrial pay roll for 1941 will exceed $43,000,000. This is a sharp rise from the $29,769,870 level of 1931. The increase is even greater when compared with 1933, when the total was $26,055,405. This record has helped cut the welfare load to a low level. In 1931 approximately 25 per cent of Fall River's population was on welfare.

Charge of Politics Sticks

All the Fall River factors are not favorable, however. Some State officials are concerned over the City. They charge that since 1938 when Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor, was appointed to the Fall River Finance Board by former Gov. Charles F. Hurley, the Board has been more interested in politics than in municipal improvement.

The result is, they contend, Fall River has lost some of the municipal gains it obtained during the earlier years of the Finance Board.

These State officials charge:

1. City properties have been allowed to deteriorate to a point where considerable money must be spent to rehabilitate them.
2. The City's tax rate has been set at a fictitiously low level, through exaggeration of revenue receipts and the like.
3. Despite debt reductions, the City's debt amounts to 4.44 per cent of its valuations, well in excess of the 3.79 per cent average in Massachusetts' 39 cities.
4. Pay restorations have been put into effect within the last two months which will add considerably to the City's burden in 1942.

Bells to Ring in Tax On Meals With 1942

The stroke of twelve tonight will usher in not only the New Year, but also the new 5 per cent State meal tax on all checks amounting to $1 or more.

After the long hand of the clock passes the mark of 12, restaurants, hotels, and all public eating places are required by law to collect a tax fee of 5 cents on every dollar spent for meals within the State. Any check under that amount will not be subject to the tax.

The meal tax was voted by the Legislature in order to help finance the cost of the increase in old-age assistance payments.

No Rush for Tires!

Amid the rush and confusion at the office of Thomas M. Joyce, State Tire Rationing Administrator, one amusing incident occurred today.

The Chairman of the Gosnold Board of Selectment came in to request that he be allowed to withhold appointment of his local board until Monday because business in Boston will prevent him from reaching his island home off Martha's Vineyard until Saturday.

He told Mr. Joyce he was sure there would be no requests for new tires in his town in the next few days. Mr. Joyce asked: "How many cars have you on the island?"

"Five," replied the Selectman.

"Who owns them?" Mr. Joyce asked.

"I do," answered the Selectman. With a chuckle Administrator Joyce granted permission for delay and cautioned the Selectman to keep himself off the board.

Obey Blackouts Or Lose License

Motorists failing to co-operate with orders enforcing blackout regulations face the possible loss of their driving licenses in Massachusetts.

Today Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, exercised his suspension power to take way the license of David Silveira of Dartmouth, Mass., for refusing to obey the commands of auxiliary police during a blackout in New Bedford.

Launching

ON TROUBLED WATERS

A. D. 1942 is easing down the ways in the teeth of a world tempest, in as turbulent a launching as a new craft has ever been put through. We are all traveling with it, no matter how rough its voyage. Readers of The Christian Science Monitor can go aboard with quiet confidence, however, for they rely on this newspaper's calm and clear appraisal of world news to keep them alert and fearless in all weathers. It furnishes expert analysis to cushion the shocks of war news, and the oil of tolerance and understanding to spread on troubled waters. Keep the Monitor with you in 1942, for a safe, educational cruise through the news.

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Quebec's Isolation Cools Under Threat to Ideals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC—French Canada gradually has been throwing off its traditional cloak of isolationism. The evolution which opinion in Quebec Province has undergone as a result of the German threat to its peace and ideals is a noteworthy development of 1941 in the Dominion.

With the threat of imminent attack by the Japanese and with United States entry into the war, Quebec thinking has gone still another step along the road. The bomb fires in Hawaii hardly had cooled off before Quebec Province enlistments for overseas service jumped up.

In Montreal, industrial and financial center of the Province, enlistments rose 20 per cent.

When the people suddenly realized that the Quebec Royal Rifles were battling the Japanese at Hong Kong, the recruiting lines grew even longer.

The next to the last vestige of Quebec isolationist thinking was scrapped. The people of Quebec saw that this really was a war of survival.

Time Alone Can Tell

Not that Quebec as a whole is necessarily ready yet to accept all-out conscription for overseas service. Only time can show whether this is so.

What effect Senator Arthur Meighen's selection as the new leader of the national Conservative Party will have on Quebec's war attitude cannot be anticipated accurately. There are signs, though, that French Canada resents demands of Mr. Meighen for conscription for overseas service. For French Canada remembers his sponsorship of conscription while he was a member of Sir Robert Borden's Union government at Ottawa in 1917.

Quebec is oiling its heaviest guns in preparation for the Meighen offensive.

There is no indication of what steps Quebec will take on the issue. On many occasions in the present war the Province has proclaimed its loyalty and enlightened patriotism. It was Premier Adelard Godbout who said in June, 1941, that "We are in this fight to the end." And it was Cardinal Villeneuve who declared: "Our civilization, our (Roman Catholic) religion, is at stake. We have not the right to wash our hands of what is happening."

Ideals in Danger

These statements were deliberately thrown out to tell the people of Quebec that under Hitler they would become beasts of burden, that this is not a war to defend the island of Britain, or to help beaten nations, but rather a struggle to defend ideals which French Canada is in danger of losing.

But it is not easy to teach the doctrine of internationalism to French Canada even in these threatening times. The French Canadian is a paradox. His livelihood depended on the freedom of the seas, on world markets, he has too often preferred not to understand that the defeat of Britain would have meant industrial and agricultural chaos.

Yet French Canada of 1939-41 has contributed about 30 per cent of the men voluntarily manning the Royal Canadian Navy. Thousands more applied for admission to the Royal Canadian Air Force but many were refused places because of a lack of educational requirements.

Up to January, 1941, when the last figures were available, 43,000 men of Quebec joined the three services out of total Dominion enlistments of 229,700, compared to from 32,000 to 35,000 French Canadians of all provinces who enlisted in the entire last war out of more than half a million under arms.

Cling to Old Traditions

For more than 200 years French Canada has lived within itself, with habits and traditions left from the times of Frontenac and Montcalm. But their very love of the soil has led the people of Quebec into their new thought which entails already, for many French Canadian youths, fighting overseas.

This enlightened patriotism of Quebec will not mean docile acceptance of conscription for overseas service, but it may result in acceptance of some other type of service under some form of compulsion. The present demand being made by proconscriptionists for what they call national selective service is nothing more or less than a call for compulsory service overseas, which is opposed by the people of Quebec and by many other Canadians.

The Government already has the right, and is using it, to enforce selective service in the Dominion. This service includes the four months' training of men—up to 24 years—in Army camps, after which they serve fulltime for the duration. The calling of men and women into industrial war jobs also is legal, although it has not yet been enforced.

Canada already has more than four divisions of Army troops overseas—about 110,000 men—and two divisions in training for overseas service—presumably about 45,000 men. There is a Reserve Army of about 150,000 men as well as several coastal defense units. There are 90,000 airmen and upward of 45,000 sailors as well as 104,000 young men called up for compulsory training.

Altogether, there are more than 335,000 men in the three services, exclusive of compulsory trainees. It naturally follows that if even more men are going to be needed next year overseas, the Government easily can boost the call for four months' training and durational home defense service, for a large number of these men naturally would prefer to switch to overseas units.

J. T. Thorson, Minister of National War Services, recently announced that compulsory training and home defense service may be extended to single men and childless widowers who were 30 years of age in August, 1940.

This move might be sufficient to ward off some barbs of the conscription-crusading Conservatives under Mr. Meighen. But, if it did not and Prime Minister King's hand were forced, against his better judgment, he probably would form a national government before going to the polls to seek a mandate for compulsory overseas service. At any rate, Mr. King has said flatly that there will be no election or referendum immediately.

Conservatives' Position

Since the United States entered the war, the Acting Conservative House Leader, R. B. Hanson, again has called for compulsory military service outside of Canada as well as a union government. His demand has been answered once again by those who say that Canada must be primarily an arsenal of democracy, and who question the advisability of all-out conscription even now, especially when Canadian factories need men to turn out the tools.

Air Minister C. G. Power has said that all men and women, regardless of age, are liable to service in necessary jobs in the Army at home or the factories of war.

Not once after these warnings of things to come has Quebec uttered a word of protest, even though the close-at-hand compulsory selective service plans for home defense for all fit men and women may mean dislocation of homes and personal affairs.

In fact, Senator A. David told a Quebec audience that his Province proportionately is more than fulfilling its war duty in enlistments for overseas service and other tasks.

Full Support of Allies

Repeatedly the King Government proclaims that since it is committed to complete support of the Allied cause it will meet every demand for man power.

It is indisputable that Canada's population of about 11,000,000 is too small to permit it to send an unlimited stream of fighting men overseas, man its coastsal battlements and still meeet the swiftly increasinng demands of its war factories and farms which are supplying Britain.

In other words, it fast is becoming necessary to form a detailed and positive plan under which can be blueprinted the scheme which will be of most use in defeating Germany.

Until Britain and the United States formulate a positive plan for victory, Canada will be obliged to stumble along, not quite knowing very far in advance what is expected of its factories and its armed forces. It will not know whether to increase its output of bullets and guns and tanks and planes or whether to put into the army a fraction of the men who might be making armaments, when the man power crisis is at full tide.

Even Britain, with its millions of men and working women, is experiencing the same difficulty. The time has arrived when Canada, even while awaiting a master Allied blueprint, must turn even more from the production of consumer goods to the production of war necessities to meet its present commitments.

That crisis proves that it is not consideration of Quebec alone which is holding up conscription for overseas service.

Dutch Strategist

International

Vice-Admiral Helfrich

Supreme Commander of the Dutch East India Navy, whose slender forces are credited with sinking Japanese war craft at the rate of "at least a ship a day."

Soviet Drive Into Crimea Imperils Nazis at Sevastopol

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Reports received here today said the Russian port of Archangel on the White Sea, normally jammed with ice in winter, was being kept clear so supplies and material can be delivered from Britain and the United States via the northern route.

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, Dec. 31

A late Berlin communiqué today acknowledged that the Russians had landed on the eastern Crimea and recaptured the towns of Kerch and Feodosiya, as previously announced in Soviet communiqués. While dismissing the importance of this operation with the statement that "necessary countermeasures have been started," the Germans claimed capture of enemy positions on the Sevastopol front.

From other sectors of the Eastern Front, the communiqué reports "bitter defensive fighting" in severe frost accompanied by blizzards. Subzero temperatures and heavy snows were also reported from the Balkans and Anatolia as the cold wave swept through eastern Europe.

Contrasted with German reticence, jubilant Soviet communiqués reported the Germans in full retreat behind the Russians' newly won Crimean bridgeheads.

Drive Across Straits

Kerch is on the eastern tip of the Crimean Peninsula about two miles across the straits from the Caucasus and its oil wealth. Feodosiya, however, is at least 55 miles to the west on the coast.

German armies besieging the big Crimean naval base at Sevastopol on the southwestern coast now are menaced from the rear by the advancing Soviet eastern armies, the Russians declared.

Joseph Stalin in his victory message told his Army and naval leaders that "the Crimea must be freed from the German invaders and their Rumanian and Italian lackeys."

The seizure of Kerch and Feodosiya occurred after a stubborn two-day fight which began Dec. 29. Russian troops aided by the Red Fleet stormed across the Straits of Kerch from the east and fell on Feodosiya from the south.

The Russians also reported successes on other sectors of the long front. Most notable was a 30-mile drive across the Oka River above Orel. The communiqué named Kozelsk as one of the towns recaptured.

Kozelsk is 50 miles southwest of Kaluga en route to Bryansk and some 150 miles from Moscow.

The communiqué said 10 other localities were retaken, after the Germans suffered heavy losses.

Threat to Germans

This offensive is being pressed forward in the area of the previous break-through on the Oka River front, official dispatches said, increasing the threat to the German rear between Kaluga and Orel, southwest of Moscow.

"The Germans exert great efforts to check their panicky flight," said a Tass dispatch. "On the Oka River they had prepared a fortified zone with trenches, dugouts, barbed-wire entanglements, and block houses. On Dec. 28, our units broke through these defenses in several sectors simultaneously. Forcing the Oka, Red Army men dislodged the Fascists from four populated places where the Germans had created fortified areas."

German Army sources had admitted the Russians, using horse-drawn sleds, were attacking in blinding snowstorms, but the Nazis contended these attacks were disconnected and were stopped by German fire.

A Helingfors communiqué stated the Red Army was attacking Finnish lines along the whole front, with fighting fiercest in the Svir River sector between Lakes Ladoga and Onega.

The Finns reported repulsing the Russian attacks generally and said counter operations by Finnish forces were under way.

Attack Reported Broken

Finnish artillery was said to have broken up a Russian force concentrating for an attack east of the Stalin Canal, which links Onega to the White Sea.

The war bulletin reported intensification of firing and infantry skirmishes along the Leningrad front.

A London military commentator said the German retreat had proceeded so far in Russia that "by no stretch of the imagination can it still be called a mere correction of their lines."

First German claims that they were correcting their lines "might have had a certain degree of truth," he stated, since deep salients then existed north and west of Moscow and south of Tula, but the Nazis have now been pushed back much farther.

In the Leningrad region, he said the Russian advance had been 60 of 70 miles from the point of the deepest German penetration.

Rumanian Order

ROME, Dec. 31 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Stefani in dispatches from Bucharest reported today that King Michael and Chief of State Marshal Ion Antonescu of Rumania had issued Orders of the Day to the Army praising it for its fight in Russia and expressing assurance of victory.

Marshal Antonescu also addressed a New Year's message to the nation, Stefani said, in which he declared 1942 would be a year of hard fighting.

"History will judge our war from 1940 and 1941 on not only as a struggle for our rights and justices," he said, "but as a sacrifice for the Christian civilization of Europe."

The young King said the courage of Rumanian soldiers had restored Bucovina and Bessarabia to the mother country, but both he and Marshal Antonescu said the Rumanians still had to destroy a foe which Marshal Antonescu said had been "beaten but not destroyed."

Foils Japanese

International

Admiral Chan Chak

One of the boldest figures in Chinese naval history, who led 24 British officers and 41 enlisted men in a wild dash from Aberdeen, Hong Kong, on Christmas morning. Seizing five naval speedboats, the party played hide-and-seek with Japanese units in a series of engagements off the South China Coast. They finally reached safety at Mirs Bay after losing one boat during the 40-mile dash.

Save Singapore at All Costs, British Say, as Offense Base

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Allied strategy calls for defense of Singapore "with all the means at our disposal" in order that it may become the base for the offensive to be launched in the Pacific area, a British authority said today.

Japanese are in full control of the Asiatic waters of the Pacific, he said, and British forces will depend on the United States Navy "until our naval forces are built up to regain control."

A serious threat to Singapore may develop if the Japanese establish strong air forces on the Japanese-occupied Island of Penang, off the Malayan west coast, this source declared, and such a force would be able to "exercise a certain amount of control over traffic in the Strait of Malacca."

[Japanese raiders bombed Singapore during the night, but official British dispatches said damage was slight. Tokyo claimed that British headquarters as well as other military and naval establishments, were severely damaged. Singapore was placed under martial law yesterday.]

Reviewing the naval year, this source commented that "despite heavy fighting and some losses, our naval position, except in the Far East, is much better than might be expected."

"In the Far East," he added, "we see what apparently unopposed sea power can do."

He said the task before the Allies was "to destroy or neutralize Japanese sea power" in the combat area as a prelude to launching offensive operations.

Nazi Victory Is Reluctant

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 31 (By the Overseas News Agency)—The Germans, approaching 1942, had this statement to ponder today:

"Hitler was the only man in Germany who knew that the war would not be over this year."

Dr. Robert Ley, leader of the Nazi labor front, so informed the Germans in a widely publicized Christmas message. He said:

"Last Christmas we were victorious. We, the small, average people, thought the war would soon be over.

"But there was one man who knew that was not so. If heaven had not sent us Hitler, the whole German nation would have been murdered by the Bolshevists."

Germans with long memories were able to compare Dr. Ley's statement with Hitler's order of the day to the Army on Jan. 1, 1941, when the Führer declared that "the year 1941 would bring the consummation of the greatest victory in our history."

Dr. Ley's message left loyal Nazis with the choice of believing that Hitler had misled the people a year ago with the promise of victory in 1941 or that the Führer's forecasts were erroneous.

Hitler, it was recalled, repeated his forecast in somewhat more cautious form in a speech on Heroes Day, March 16, when he asserted:

"Cold and determined, we shall be ready in 1941 to complete what was begun in the past year."

The German public was known to have set great store by Hitler's assurances for 1941, since the press amplified the note of confidence. Nazi propaganda writers exploited Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels' remark:

"We National Socialists only rarely make prophesies, but have never prophesied wrong."

Rudolf Kirchner in the Frankfurter Zeitung, conservative Nazi daily, often quoted elsewhere in the press of the Reich and occupied countries, declared at the time:

"The Führer recently had done something that he has never done before publicly. He mentioned a date, and several others, including Herr von Ribbentrop, emphatically stressed this date.

"By the end of the year the final victory will be secured. This is no mere consolation. It is a guarantee."

That was early in 1941. More recently, Dr. Goebbels had this to say: "We Germans are extraordinarily sensitive in this respect. The merest hint of an expectation which is unfulfilled in a reasonable time is taken amiss by our people."

Canada to Ship $200,000,000 Worth Of Newsprint to U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Canada's pulp and paper industry will ship approximately $200,000,000 worth of newsprint and pulp to the United States this year, according to Harold Crabtree, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. In a recent address to the Toronto Graphic Arts Association, Mr. Crabtree said the shipment would bring much needed funds to Canada, which will, in turn, be used for the purchase of armaments from the United States.

Nazis 'Eat' Kerch Boasts

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—The British radio played back to the Germans last night some of the gloatings the Nazis aired upon their capture of Kerch, Crimean port now regained by the Russians.

Here is a typical boast, radiocast by Berlin on Nov. 18, and resurrected by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

"If the British wireless and press now regard Kerch as without importance, this is only to cover up a serious Bolshevik defeat. With the defeat of Kerch, Germans have closed the entrance to the Sea of Azov and thereby gained 45 per cent of the Black Sea coast.

"Kerch also forms the bridgehead to the Caucasus, and the rich oil fields of Krasnodar are within gun range. And the last and most significant thing: England knows well that the occupation of Kerch will have far-reaching effect on the positions i nthe Caucasus!"

"The Germans," the BBC observed, "will have to find a new explanation or excuse for their crushing defeat at Kerch."

The radiocast was heard here by the National Broadcasting Company.

Railroad Traffic In Canada 60 P. C. Over World War

MONTREAL, Dec. 31 (CP)—Traffic handled by the Canadian National Railways has increased 95 per cent since the start of the war, R. C. Vaughan, President, said in a review of 1941.

"Already in this war period demands made upon railway transportation in Canada have exceeded those of the last war by 60 per cent," Mr. Vaughan wrote. "The dominant role which railways play in the essential transportation needs of this country has been thoroughly established."

War transportation needs consist "not only in the movement of hundreds of thousands of military personnel and of vast quantities of munitions and supplies but also in the carriage of raw material and of semi-finished products which are moved in all parts of the country."

Italian Paper Sees Soviet Guerrillas As Serious Menace

ROME, Dec. 31 (Andi Agency to AP)—Citing Napoleon's experience in Russia, the newspaper Il Tevere declared today that guerrilla warfare can defeat great armies and lead to the collapse of great states "as history teaches us and experience now proves."

Napoleon was beaten by Russian guerrillas and not on the battlefield at Waterloo, the newspaper asserted.

"Great armies," the article said, "need organization and organization increases their vulnerability. Great armies are slaves to lines of communication. Guerrilla warfare wears down great armies. It weakens them. It renders their undertakings useless."

"Because of this we have seen great nations fold up under guerrilla warfare, which needs two great allies—weather and perseverance."

Einstein Urges Hard War Blows

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 30 (AP) Dr. Albert Einstein, famed refugee from the Hitler regime in the Germany where he once was a militant pacifist, urges the democracies to strike hard in their war against totalitarian aggression.

Now an American citizen, Dr. Einstein said he believed the war "will come out well for the democracies, but it will be costly and we'll need big sacrifices. . . .We must strike hard and leave the breaking to the other sides."

The author of the theory of relativity said that world conditions changed and with them his views on pacifism.

"In the Twenties, when no dictatorships existed, I advocated that refusing (to engage in war service of any kind) would mean making war improper," he said.

Russia Rebuilds

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., Dec. 31 (AP)—Work on the restoration of the home of Leo Tolstoy is now under way in the wake of the retreating armies, the Soviet Academy of Sciences announced today. The ancestral manor house at Yasnaya Polyana, in the Tula Province, where the great writer resided through most of his long life, was turned into a national museum many years ago. It was reported wrecked by the Nazi invaders.

Finnish Families Reduced by War

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 31 (AP)—Every family in Finland must have at least four children to maintain the country's present population level because of the serious loss of men in two wars, the National Population League reported yesterday.

Six children to a family would be necessary to guarantee a growth in the population, added the League which is preparing a program aimed at increasing the birthrate.

The report, declaring that 40 per cent of all Finns of marriage age are single, proposed a bachelor tax, an increase in Government bounties to large families and loans to newlyweds.

Russia and Religion: A Significant Interview

Few developments in Russia have evoked deeper interest than the Soviet's attitude toward religion.

The changing relationship between this State and the Russian Orthodox Church gives particular significance to an interview with the Archbishop of Samara. As transmitted through the censorship, it is without interpretation.

The interview follows. In the adjoining column appears a commentary by a writer of The Christian Science Monitor who is a recognized authority on Russia.

LLLLL

The Interview

By Eddy Gilmore

Wide World-Associated Press

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Dec. 31—The bearded-bright-eyed Archbishop of Samara sat in a room which featured an ikon in one corner and a poster of a Red Army soldier bayonetting a Nazi in the other.

"The church," said the Archbishop of the Russian Orthodox Church, "always has been with the state or rather the people in crucial hours.

"Solemn services now are being said throughout Russia not only for our own warriors but for those of America and Britain, too, especially since we learned about the wanton Japanese attack."

I had submitted a set of questions to the Archbishop two days earlier, and he had the answers written when I was granted an interview.

Q. "How much restraint is now placed upon worship in Russia?"

A. "One should draw a line of distinction between the Soviet Government and those organizations which conduct antireligious propaganda, as for instance, the Union of Militant Godless. Our cause is to defend religion, theirs to defy. The majority of Orthodox clergy does not oppose the Soviet authorities."

Q. "Do you think relations between the church and state will remain as they are now after victory? Will they be better or worse?"

A. "Doubts of Russian Orthodox churchmen about the Soviets have vanished. I do not expect any changes in the existing attitude of the state after victory."

Q. "Has there been more or less worship and public church attendance since the beginning of the Russian-German war?"

A. "Since the church has been severed from the state, religion has become freer. As always happens, church attendance gains in times of national disaster and serious menace to the people."

Q. "How do you account for the change?"

A. "Now almost everyone has some relative at the front."

Q. "There are people who contend there is little or no difference between Hitler's and the Soviets' attitudes toward the church. Can you comment?"

A. "There is a tremendous difference between Hitler's and the Soviets' attitudes toward the church. Hitler has invented a God of his own."

Q. "What percentage of Russians now are church-goers?"

No answer.

Q. "What percentage of the Red Army are church-goers?"

A. "Many believers are being called to arms. Some worship in civilian clothes, some in uniform, so maybe there are more Red Army men who are believers than we know of ourselves."

Q. "What percentage of the youth are church-goers?"

A. "About five per cent."

Concluding, the Archbishop said: "God Almighty has assigned Russia to be the savior and bring the foe to reason for the benefit of the whole of Western Europe."

The Commentary

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The significance of the accompanying interview with an archbishop of the Russian Orthodox Church lies less in the actual content than in the fact that he was permitted to talk for publication to a member of the foreign press.

In Soviet Russia, where ironclad censorship grinds exceeding small, this seems to show a new Soviet willingness to discuss religion and an official desire to convince the outer world that religious tolerance does exist and the church is not in process of liquidation.

Indicative of the "delicacy" of the subject is the circumstance that even the included list of simple and direct questions were submitted in writing and it took two days to frame the answers, also in writing. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the Archbishop was coached a little in his homework.

The answers are couched—wherever they border on the controversial—in vague, evasive terms. This applies in particular to the question as to what restraint is put on worship. There the Archbishop draws the spurious distinction between the Soviet Government and the atheist organization, similar in its way to the distinction between the Soviet Government and the Comintern.

Even more ambiguous is the answer to the next question as to a possible future improvement in relations between church and state.

The avoidance of the question as to the percentage of Russians who are churchgoers is quite understandable. The Soviets would regard this as divulgence of vital information to the enemy.

The assertion that only five per cent of the youth are churchgoers, on the other hand, provides the Soviet authorities with ammunition to prove that religion is "waning" of its own accord.

Doctored statements of this type show that while the Soviets have made some concessions, Russia is still far from religious tolerance in its full meaning.

Soviet Income Tax Collects $25 From $1-a-Day Worker

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Dec. 30, Delayed (AP)—A wartime income tax affecting most Russians who earn the equivalent of $1 a day or more is to become effective Jan. 1, authorities announced.

Levies will range from $25 on salaries of $365 a year to $545 on those of $4,800. Partial payments are to be made monthly.

All citizens over 18, except Soviet Army and Navy personnel, their dependents, and invalids are liable.

The plan succeeds a temporary taxation system established last July 3.

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Pledges of Aid Ease Tension in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 31—Announcement here that Australia's defenses would be greatly strengthened and Allied striking power in the Pacific sharpened, has done much to relieve tension which has been growing in Australia over the course of the war in the Pacific.

A cable from Prime Minister Churchill to Australian Prime Minister John Curtin is reported to have intimated that the United States would assist Australia on a scale beyond that previously anticipated. Reports were current here yesterday that the United States intended to set up an operation base in Australia.

This assurance is timely, not only in allaying fear of a Japanese attack, but meeting to a large extent the recently growing demand that Australia have a part in planning war strategy.

Indications are increasingly given since labor came to power last October that the new Government, while unswervingly loyal to Britain and Britain's cause, believes that Australia is entitled to a greater say in Empire decisions vitally affecting this part of the world.

Hope for Russian Aid

If there have been any doubts as to the meaning of those indications they were removed when Prime Minister Curtin, in his New Year message, declared: Australia's external policy is to be shaped toward obtaining Russian aid and working out with the aid of the United States as a major factor the plan of Pacific strategy along with the British, Chinese, and Dutch forces."

Unfortunately some who do not know Prime Minister Curtin's whole-hearted loyalty—and others who conveniently forgot their knowledge—seized on another section of the statement in which he said: "Without inhibitions of any kind I make it quite clear that Australia looks to America free of any pangs as to our traditional links of kinship with the United Kingdom."

Some saw in this view cause for serious concern and interpreted the statement as a suggestion that Britain was either indifferent to Australia's fate or unable to give any real help. Unbiased critics with a knowledge of events leading up to the statement had no reason to come to such conclusion. They might however have agreed with a candid friend of the Prime Minister who said, "John needs the services of a first-class subeditor whose responsibility it would be to remove ambiguities before statements are issued to the newspapers."

Clarified by Curtin

Mr. Curtin himself was the most surprised man in Australia when he learned of the interpretation put on his remarks, and hastened to reiterate Australia's loyalty "which goes to the very core of our national life."

He added that this very loyalty caused "Australia as an integral part of the British Commonwealth to face problems of its own defense with sheer realism."

The reference to "sheer realism" is the keynote to the outlook of Mr. Curtin and his Cabinet. Only those in the room in Washington in which President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill debated problems facing the democracies in the widened field created by Japan's entry into the war know the text of Mr. Curtin's confidential reports. But that his approach was realistic to the utmost degree is now apparent.

Broadly, his attitude is interpretable this wise: Australians having sent soldiers, sailors, and airmen to fight oversees under British direction are entitled to ask Britain questions aimed not only at conserving Australian interests but in the hope that their asking will result in better direction of the war effort for the benefit of all.

Direct Approach to U. S.

Moreover, having full dominion status and having shared largely in the battles for democratic peoples, Australia has the right of direct approach to a country such as America which is itself vitally interested in the Pacific and might at the moment be in better position than Britain to give Australia aid which would make her war effort more effective than otherwise possible.

To the realistic John Curtin the position is so self-evident that he perhaps was not as careful as he might have been how he phrased a statement that immediately became a sensation.

He has the comfort of knowing, however, that the conservative London Times decided: "No one here will dispute either the timeliness of his insistence or the realism of his outlook. Both are justified by the facts in the Pacific situation." Moreover, the echo of Mr. Curtin's words were not yet silent before Prime Minister Churchill's message arrived, advising that the Allies had adopted a decisive plan for the Pacific, improving enormously Australia's defensive capacity.

"In so far as it affects the security of Australia the Pacific position is improved immeasurably by the plan," one Government spokesman informed the press conference. Rightly or wrongly, Mr. Curtin's Ministers consider that but for his outspokenness it is extremely probable that the present favorable plan would not have matured so speedily.

Changes in Staff

MELBOURNE, Dec. 31 (AP)—Fifteen senior officers holding commands in the Australian military forces or administrative posts in Australia will be retired or transferred under a reorganization scheme adopted by the War Cabinet, it was onnounced today.

Australia Starts Saving Daylight

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 30 (AP)—At 2 a. m. on New Year's morning Australia will push its clocks ahead one hour, going on daylight saving time for the first time since the World War.

(This will place eastern Australia, with the major cities of Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra, 16 hours ahead of eastern standard time.)

Japan's Move in China a Puzzle

Whether full offensive or diversion to avert Chinese threat to Hong Kong is to be seen.

The following account of the renewed activity on the battle-front in China is compiled from Associated Press and other dispatches.

Once more renewed activity has broken out in the four-year-old battlefield of China in what messages from Chungking refer to as a Japanese offensive in central China.

Whether the Japanese advance in the direction of Changsha, capital of Hunan Province south of the Yangtze River, and at other points, measures up to a full-sized advance remains to be seen. Taking into consideration, however, that the Japanese invaders have added little more to their mainland conquests since the capture of the great porcelain center of Nanchang, east of Changsha, early in 1939, it may be questioned whether the present movement is more than a sizable diversion to deter the Chinese command from pushing into inconvenient directions.

If the Japanese have been so intent on conserving their forces for nearly three years ready for their southward offensive against the Netherlands Indies and Singapore that they were unable to make any considerable progress in China, it may be questioned whether they have men and equipment for a genuine offensive in China today.

Would Be Threat to Hong Kong

Nevertheless, to allow the Chinese to mass to the north of Kowloon or on the borders of Burma so as to threaten recapture of Hong Kong for the British and a diversion north of Singapore to help the British Imperial forces would neutralize all their quick gains in those areas.

The present activity along the Yangtze and also south of the Yellow River near Kweiyi may therefore be taken as a move to prevent Gen. Chiang Kai-shek from drawing off his troops from Hunan, Kwangsi and Kwangtung Provinces to reinforce the British in Burma and Malaya.

From time to time the Japanese have affected an advance at various parts of the front to hold the Chinese at their posts.

Last October they tested out the line along the Yellow River—a line which had been held stagnant for three years by a diversion of the river at Chungmow, about 65 miles west of the capital Honanfu.

It was then discovered how the Chinese were evolving their new means of defense—plans which presumably are giving the Japanese no little difficulty today. All the roads had been destroyed for miles back of the front, so that it was impossible for mechanized transport to operate.

Mostly by Man Power

For their own supplies, the Chinese had organized large numbers of labor battalions, to carry food and supplies on an average of 30 miles a day on foot. These supplies were carried on bamboo poles slung across the shoulders of the coolies. The troops themselves marched with full war kit 100 to 200 miles from the nearest railroad along winding country paths to the front. Even pack animals had been largely removed from the area, so that the efficient Japanese mechanized divisions and their supply lines had little encouragement in gaining new territory.

Under these conditions the Japanese so-called offensive around Ichang on the Yangtze, at Chungmow on the Yellow River and elsewhere made few gains. They tried to reach Changsha in 1939, but were beaten back, then actually captured the city last summer, only to be turned out after three days.

Today, the Japanese were reported to be moving again upon Changsha, and are said to be within 40 miles of the city of silk, which harbors the Yale-in-China schools—New England supported educational center.

Civilians were reported fleeing from the city as the Japanese made repeated attempts to force a crossing of the Milo River.

Doubt as to Real Intent

Nevertheless, it is still uncertain whether this is a genuine offensive. The Chinese in their army newspaper, Saotangpao, venture the opinion that the offensive is intended firstly to split the Chinese forces along the Hankow-Canton Railroad in order to lessen pressure around Hong Kong and secondly to test the strength of the Chinese which may be available "under the new strategy of the Allied Powers."

In support of this last theory is the fact that the Japanese attacks are becoming fairly general. They are reported along the entire northern Hunan front, around Kweiyi on the Yellow River in Honan, in the Nanchang area of northern Kiangsi Province, at Wuning, 75 miles northwest of Nanchang and on the southern Anhwei Province front.

An unusual circumstance, however, is that the Japanese are bringing up unusual numbers of reinforcements—particularly for the troops advancing against Changsha. These reinforcements are described as coming from the north, which would indicate that the Japanese command is prepared to gamble on the unlikelihood of trouble starting with the Russians on the Northern Mongolian frontier.

Cold and Snows Reported In Southeastern Europe

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—A Toulouse Radio broadcast reported today a wave of cold and snowstorms over Southeastern Europe.

In Sofia, Bulgaria, the temperature dropped to 13 degress below zero fahrenheit on Monday night, it said.

By a Staff Artist

Map of New Japanese Offensive

White arrows show main points of attack; black arrows indicate points of Chinese resistance.

Both U. S. Coasts Are Guarded Against Surprise Air Attacks

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—A four-ply guard against the possibility of enemy bomber attacks against Continental United States has been set up by the Army and the Navy.

On both the East and the West Coasts air and sea patrols are maintained at a considerable distance from shore to eliminate surprise.

On the seaboards proper defending fighter planes are on "ground alert" at scores of fields, ready to take to the air if enemy planes approach.

Anti-aircraft units rapidly are being installed at key points to help ward off attacks on cities, factories, air fields, docks, railroads, bridges and such vital targets as water supply lines and gas and electric plants.

Finally, an elaborate air raid precaution service has been organized among civilians. If enemy planes escape the notice of the patrols far at sea, they can be spotted by thousands of observers at picked posts. That service is supplemented by robots called radiolocaters.

When the attack comes—if it does come—it is unlikely that a repetition of the surprise Pearl Harbor foray can occur.

Still Might Get Through

That does not mean that enemy bombers cannot reach vital objectives. They have a couple of million cubic miles of air through which to fly, strike and flee. It does mean that a seaboard attack in great force and without heavy casualties among enemy airmen would be difficult.

The Army maintains a ground alert instead of an air alert in order to have the maximum number of planes to muster for an attack on enemy bombers. An air alert means a constant patrol at varying altitudes.

When fighter planes are kept on the ground, ready to take off on a second's notice, their fuel tanks are always full and their pilots are rested.

The type of plane with which defending American fighter pilots probably would have to cope with in an initial attack would be dive bombers. Usually this type carries only a pilot and a rear gunner. Dive bombers are slower than either standard heavy bombers, such as the American Flying Fortress, and single-seater fighters.

Would Be in Formation

In an attack on this country they would be expected to approach in formation. That enables gunners to mass their fire against attackers. In diving on targets, they "peel off" from the formation, aim the plane at what they want to hit, release the bomb and level off.

It was dive bombers which did such devastating work on the English manufacturing city of Coventry. The first wave started fires around the perimeter of the town. Successive waves bombed inside the fires.

The Japanese used both dive bombers and torpedo bombers in attacking the Island of Oahu. Dive bombers apparently did most of the destructive work on the air fields.

It is possible that single- and two-engined seaplanes, launched from carriers or tenders, would be used by either or both Japan and Germany. These would be relatively slow and should be easy adversaries for defending American fighters.

The Germans are known to have four-engine seaplanes launched by catapult from mother ships. So far as is known, these planes are even slower but they can fly as much as 1,000 miles to the attack and return to their base.

U. S. Well Equipped in Air

Standard American interceptor fighters made public by the War Department are the Curtiss P-40, the Lockheed twin-engine P-38 and the Bell P-39. Other types, notably the Republic P-47 Thunderbolt, with a 2,000 horsepower engine, are being manufactured.

The first job of intercepting enemy bombers rests with the Navy, particularly if the planes approach either American coast on carriers. To destroy the carriers is to destroy the planes.

The problem is two-fold: detection and destruction. The farther away from our shores both can be accomplished, the better. It is not improbable that American carrier-borne fighters, dive bombers and torpedo planes would be employed to fight off an enemy far at sea.

Draft Board Complaint Against Actor a Mistake

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 31 (AP)—A complaint charging Tony Martin, singer and actor, with failure to report to his draft board at Beverly Hills last Friday for a physical examination has been dismissed by U. S. Commissioner David B. Head.

U. S. Attorney William Fleet Palmer said the complaint was issued "under a mistake of fact," and added: "Martin has complied in every way with draft regulations and the orders of his draft board."

De Gaullists Pledge Isles' Church Rights

ST. PIERRE, Dec. 30 (Delayed) (AP)—Opposition of the Apostolic Prefect of St. Pierre and Miquelon to the de Gaullist occupation of these islands off Newfoundland was reported by the Free French Information Service today along with a pledge that independence of worship would be maintained.

The Information Service said that the Prefect, Monsignor A. Poisson, clashed with Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier, who occupied the islands with a force from four corvettes last week, declaring "you are occupiers; you are not a true government."

A notice by Monsignor Poisson which was posted Monday at the Parochial Church of St. Pierre and Miquelon, seized by the Free French to remove them from domination by Vichy, was quoted:

"Enlightened by three days of observation, reflection and prayers, I went to the residence of the Admiral, who at that time was attended by two officers, to tell him:

"I am not able in conscience to recognize you as the true government of St. Pierre, nor does your military seizure of the land nor the plebiscite, false in its methods and in principle, give you the right to it."

The notice went on to declare that the Prefect rejected demands for neutrality and that Admiral Muselier "has demanded of me that I write this declaration."

The Admiral later addressed a public assembly, the Information Service said, denied that he had exerted any pressure on Monsignor Poisson and said he had previously assured him of his intention to safeguard the liberties and privileges of the Church.

The Service reported that Admiral Muselier went on to declare, however, that the opposition of the Apostolic Prefect to the occupation and the plebiscite—in which 98 per cent of the voters approved Free French rule—constituted in fact intervention in civil and military affairs, "an intervention which he did not wish to be and which would not be tolerated."

"The assembly applauded with enthusiasm the declarations of the Admiral, Commander in Chief," the Service said, "and at the end some 60 of the men present" joined the voluntary defense forces of St. Pierre aiding the Free French.

Admiral Goes to Hawaii

HONOLULU, Dec. 31 (AP)—Rear Admiral William R. Furlong has been appointed First Commandant of the Navy Yard at Pearl Harbor. He also has been named Assistant Commandant of the 14th Naval District under Admiral Claude Bloch. Admiral Furlong is a native of Washington County, Pa.

Sweden Rations Clothing Because of War Shortage

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 31 (AP)—War-pinched but neutral Sweden has ordered the rationing of clothes, beginning Jan. 6.

To prevent a last-minute buying spree, the Government banned the sale of any kind of wearing apparel before that date.

Ration cards will be issued, carrying 120 points for men and 110 for women to be used over an 18-month period.

A woolen dress will require six to 15 points, but silk garments and stockings are excluded.

A man's suit will take 45 points, a shirt four to seven points. By careful figuring, a man can replenish his wardrobe during the 18-month period with one suit, a pair of summer trousers, two shirts, one pair of pajamas, one undershirt and two pair of shorts, two collars, one pair of mittens, three pair of heavy stockings, one pair of socks, a bathing suit, and five handkerchiefs.

Italy Cuts Butter

BERLIN, Dec. 31 (Official Broadcast Recorded by (AP)—Reduction of Italy's butter ration from 100 to 70 grams (from 3½ to 2½ ounces) per month, to go into effect Jan. 1, was announced yesterday in a dispatch from Rome. At the same time the oil ration will be increased to slightly more than a quarter of a liter each month per person.

The dispatch said toilet soap, completely lacking for six months, is to be reintroduced, but that all such soap will be of uniform manufacture and that all sales will be limited to single cakes.

Other rations — one pound of sugar, two pounds of macaroni, 150 grams (a shade over 4 ounces) of ordinary soap per month, and 200 grams (7 ounces) of bread per day—have not been changed, according to the dispatch.

Vichy Fears Famine

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Dec. 31 (AP)—Pierre Caziot, Minister of Agriculture, told cattle raisers that if law-breaking and lack of discipline in regard to food supplies continued, France would be led to "irresistible catastrophe."

He blamed the "faults and crimes of a small minority," and by contrast pointed to the magnificent effort of the majority of the farmers.

"Famine is reaching animals as well as humans," he said, and the need for food is "pressing."

New German Food Cut

BERLIN, Dec. 31 (Official Broadcast Recorded by (AP)—Beginning Jan. 1, German restaurants on two days a week will serve one "field kitchen" dish—a pot or a plate of the simplest fare.

Apart from this, restaurants may serve on these days only the usual "basic dish" for which no ration coupons are required.

The Institute of Cooking Science at Frankfort-on-Main will issue recipes for the field kitchen dish, for which not more than 50 grams (1.765 ounces) of meat coupons and not more than 10 grams (.353 of an ounce) of general food or bread coupons will be required.

Two meatless days a week—Tuesday and Friday—will continue in effect.

'We Will Hold On'

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Editors of the Nation, weekly magazine, announced last night that Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier, who commanded the Free French forces that seized the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, had wired them:

"Whatever happens we will hold on until the end."

Admiral Muselier's message, dated yesterday and sent from St. Pierre-Miquelon, was in reply to one from the Nation, which said the Free French and the people of the islands had the unqualified support "of all patriotic Americans who feel nothing but shame at the Government's betrayal of our common cause."

Admiral Muselier's reply expressed thanks for the message and then said:

"I knew it was not possible that the noble American nation would not be heartily with us in the cause of liberty and in the sacred right of peoples to self-determination. Whatever happens, we will hold on until the end. For all the democracies of the world, St. Pierre, like your Statue of Liberty, is a symbol."

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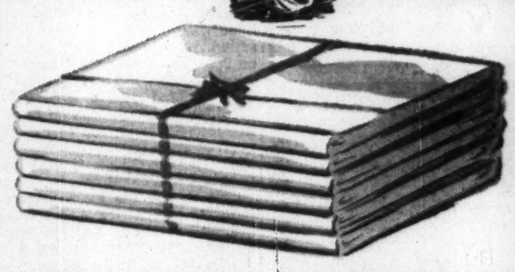
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2618 Lewis Tower — Philadelphia, Pa.

Real Peril to Democracies Is Still Active in Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—A serious threat to the allied war cause still exists from the numerous and carefully organized Axis sympathizers throughout Latin America, according to reports reaching officials here.

Although it is recognized that the governments and peoples of the Latin American countries are markedly more friendly to the Allies today than was the case during the World War, it also acknowledged that the opponents of democracy are far more formidable than in 1914-18.

Evidence that the Axis has not been driven underground by rising democratic sentiment throughout the Western Hemisphere came a few days ago when a group of Nazi sympathizers publicly wounded a Latin American diplomat in the city of Cuernavaca, Mexico, for having cheered President Roosevelt.

Others Quietly Effective

While the great majority of anti-democratic partisans are more circumspect in their actions than was the group in Cuernavaca, officials here are informed that the events of the past four weeks have not weakened their determination to do everything in their power to insure an Axis victory.

It is pointed out that in no single Latin American country do these Axis proponents have the active or open support of the Government, although in several countries, notably Argentina, the government has shown itself noticeably loath about taking strong action against them.

According to reports from the most careful and highly-placed observers, these pro-Axis groups may be divided into three categories:

1. The agents of the Falange, or the official Fascist Party of Franco Spain.
2. The agents and organized minorities of Germans, Italians and Japanese found in a number of Latin American countries.
3. Fascist organizations of native origin, which have received financial aid and organizational advice from the Germans and Italians.

Bore in on all Sides

While the first two groups work under direct or indirect orders from Berlin and are inspired by a desire for an Axis victory, the third group hopes to seize power by causing internal unrest and rousing of anti-Yankee sentiment.

Although entry into war on the part of a number of Latin American nations has hampered the activities of Axis sympathizers, it has by no means ended them, it is said. At the present time, these activities have been driven partially under cover and are directed toward ham - stringing Latin American aid to the United States and to continuing preparations for possible Nazi "putsches."

This underground activity would be particularly dangerous, it is felt, in the event of an Axis-attempted invasion of the South American mainland. Since the armies of few Latin-American nations are strong enough to offer more than limited resistance, the effect of a stab-in-the-back by well-organized and determined "fifth columnists" would greatly facilitate the effort of a land force.

The danger is thought to be particularly acute in Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay. Not only are these countries more exposed to Europe than are other Latin American nations but they also have large German, Italian and, in the case of Brazil, Japanese minorities which have shown themselves particularly agressive and intractable.

Harder to control are the activities of Falangists, who play upon the sentimental, religious and social ties connecting most Latin-American countries with Spain. It is thought significant that on Dec. 16 Madrid gave final form to Spain's "Consejo de Hispanidad," which is ostensibly supposed to better relations between the one-time mother country and Hispanic America, but which is suspected of being merely a front for German intrigues.

Several prominent Latin-American diplomats have privately expressed the opinion that the Falange is, without doubt, the most serious Axis factor in their countries. A number of Latin-American governments have hesitated about taking action against Falange not only through sentimental attachment to Spain but also because their members were open supporters of General Francisco Franco in his struggle against the Loyalist Government.

While the Japanese residents of such countries as Brazil, Peru and Chile are more easily kept under surveillance because of racial characteristics, it is pointed out that just prior to the Japanese attack on Dec. 7 a number of highly placed and obviously able Japanese from the east and west coasts of the United States went to South America. It is felt that if they were important enough for Tokyo to tip-off, they are important enough for police attention in South America.

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Antiques: New Book for Glass Collectors

Volume depicts progress of industry and its products from early eras to present.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Serious interest in the collection and study of early American glass began nearly four decades later than similar attention to Colonial joinery and cabinetwork. It was not until 1914 that the first authoritative book appeared on the subject.

Since that time there has grown a general awareness of the innumerable attractions found in the products which scores of glass plants turned out, even as late as 50 years ago. No other proof of this is needed, than the predominance of these later wares in antique shops throughout the country and at exhibitions where dealers congregate. This common demand has been stimulated greatly by several valuable books, whose success has in turn spread and increased buying desire in all states.

Now has appeared the most comprehensive and thorough publication of all, and at the same time one abounding with popular interest—"American Glass" by George S. and Helen McKearin, issued by Crown Publishers, New York, and priced at $4.00. With over six hundred 8 by 10½ inch pages and illustrated by 2,000 photographs and 1,000 drawings, the volume is encyclopedic in scope, yet it is written in so clear and easy a manner as to hold the reader's steady interest, whether the topic be history of a certain factory or the technique of a certain stage of manufacture.

For example, it is difficult to put into words an understandable explanation of the method by which a glass object is made by hand. Here, that subject becomes easily clear, with text which is supplemented by over 40 drawings showing as many steps in the making of a glass pitcher. Since this is not one of the simplest forms, its completion includes most of the movements a glass blower would need to employ, and gives a background for understanding how things of all shapes are made.

For those who are not acquainted with the authors, either personally or through their writings, it should be said that Mr. McKearin has for many years been one of the leading American collectors and dealers in fine early American blown glass; and that his daughter has been an interested student of the subject since childhood.

Liberal Credit Given To Various Authors

Throughout the volume, liberal credit has been given to such authors as Laura Woodside Watkins, Ruth Webb Lee, and Rhea Mansfield Knittle, as well as to several writers who have contributed to periodicals as results of their independent research. This genial and uncritical appreciation is a pleasant characteristic, although the extensive experience and knowledge of the authors may lead them to slightly divergent conclusions.

Only a few pages are given to the history of glass, but the rapid survey forms a panorama which soon brings the reader to a comparatively late date. Whether glass first was fabricated in Syria or in Egypt is not known, but certainly it was made in the latter country in 3,500 B. C.

It may surprise many, as it did this reviewer, to learn that by 100 A. D. the skill of Roman glassmakers was so great that their handiwork never has been excelled, if equalled. Also, that 100 or 200 years later they had glass windows and tableware that was both molded and cut. With the breaking up of the Roman Empire, this industry collapsed and was not revived for a thousand years or so. Then, in the 1200s, it reached a peak of development in Venice, where it was the most important industry and where was practiced gilding, enameling, and the making of latticinio, millefiori, and agate.

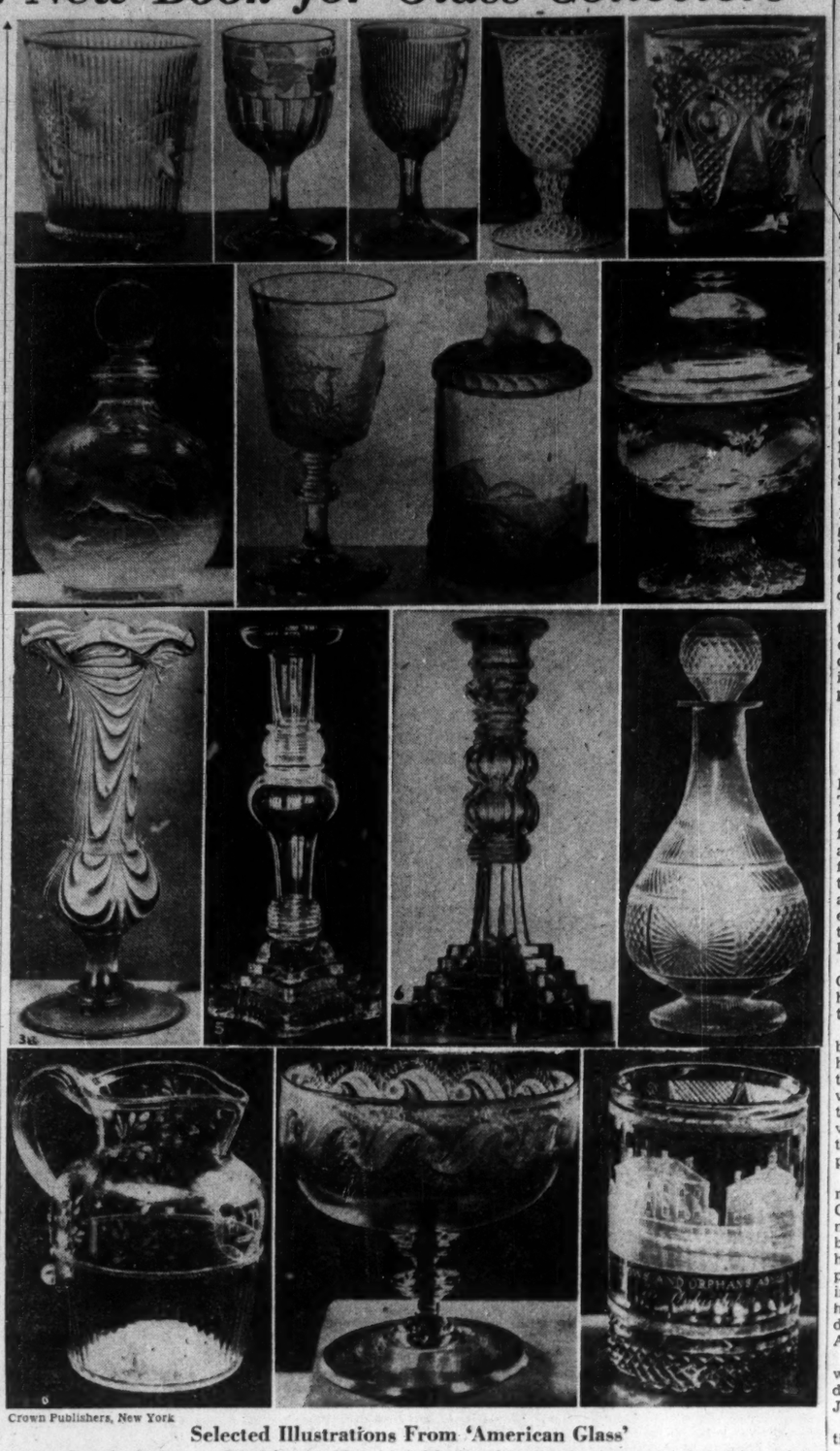
Although the Venetian glassmakers were guarded night and day, lest they escape with secrets of manufacture, from time to time they did so, and France, the Low Countries, and England became their homes. There they taught the art to natives who evolved forms and types best suited to local needs.

During the late 1600s, English manufacturers developed a stronger and clearer type of glass than ever had been known—called lead glass because of the ingredient which accomplishes this result; or flint, because of its great hardness. It was produced generally in England before 1700 and brought fame to the nation's trade.

The histories of scores of American glass houses of the 1700s and 1800s have been summarized with pictured examples of their products and comment on their relations to the development of the industry.

Some of the chapter subjects are: blown three mold, early pressed, paperweights and fancy wares; free-blown flasks and bottles, and pictorial varieties.

As a piece of book making, the volume has been planned to have a high quality of typography and of illustrations each on the kind of paper best suited to its printing. This accounts in part for the comparatively low price, which seems certain to insure large sales as soon as its wide scope, scholarly excellence, and great practical value become widely known.



Crown Publishers, New York

Selected Illustrations From 'American Glass'

Top: Left to right are a ribbed ivy tumbler; frosted leaf goblet; ribbed grape goblet; latticinio goblet; bull's-eye and diamond-point tumbler. All but the third goblet are pressed glass. Upper middle, left to right: One of a pair of blown bottles, eight inches high, engraved and cut; Westward Ho frosted goblet; lion jam jar, partly frosted; clear blown covered sugar bowl of flint glass, seven inches high, engraved and cut, applied to a lacy pressed foot. Lower middle, left to right: One of a pair of vases, 9½ inches high, body with loopings of red, white, and blue, on clear base; rare candlestick with blown and shaped shaft and cup, attached to pressed base; candlestick with pressed standard made on a pressed plinth or base; red amethyst blown three-mold decanter, the extended base being a rare feature. Bottom, left to right: Flint glass pitcher, six inches high, ribbed below, engraved above; engraved compote, 8½ inches in diameter; tumbler engraved with panel of Philadelphia houses and with cut pattern below.

Boston Notes

Boston

Pottery figures made to celebrate the Christmas season in Provence, France, were discussed by Mrs. Mabel Munson Swan at the December meeting of the China Student's Culb, held at the Women's Republican Club in Boston.

Long before Christmas trees had come to us here in America, a more picturesque observance was followed in the Old World — the the Christmas crib or crèche. In southern France the family arranged these little groups which originally had come from Neapolitan shores at the end of the eighteenth century.

High above Marseille, in the Basse Alps, lies the picturesque village of Moustiers, known all over the world in the 1600's and 1700's for its famous faience factory. Here in the early days of the 1700's little figures of faience were made, distinctive types all in their native costumes. Peasants, shepherds, fishermen, flower sellers, all appeared in their Sunday best. Today these early santons are extremely rare.

In 1928 figurine making was revived by Marcel Provence who relighted the furnaces of the old faience factory of Moustiers under the name of the Ecole Clerissy. Some of the pieces are from new hands and bear new signatures, but many old molds were found and these were utilized. Mrs. Swan exhibited a crib with santons from Moustiers, the figures from the hands of Mlle. Gastine who worked in terra cotta and faience.

Marcel Provence not only proposed to instruct pupils every summer in the art of making faience, but to impart the secrets of the Olery's enamel which was rediscovered after much research. The 200 original molds which he also found were exhibited in the town hall of Moustiers. E. A. F.

Years of Service

Boston

In these times when so many of the interests and activities of two decades ago seem to be no part of the present it is pleasant to be reminded by the January issue of Antiques Magazine that this number celebrates its twentieth anniversary.

It marks the survival and prosperity of a periodical holding steadily to the aim of elevating the standards in a special field of decorative art and expanding its authoritive information. The mere arrival at this anniversary is a tribute to the vision and steadfastness of its founder, Homer Eaton Keyes, and to his associates who have ably continued the work he began.

This issue consists chiefly of reminiscent contributions from those who have written for its pages over many years. One of them, Alice Van Leer Carrick, has been an editorial consultant from the first. Charles Messer Stow, whose antiques page started in the Boston Transcript in 1924, has written the opening article here, a retrospect and appreciation.

Thomas Hamilton Ormsbee, Editor of The American Collector, records impressions of collectors' changing tastes through 20 years. Alfred Stainforth writes entertainingly under the title, "An Antiques Dealer's Yesterdays."

"The Integrity of the Antique," is the title of the contribution of Francis Henry Taylor, Director of the Metropolitan Museum, who emphasizes the need for a sense of the past in our intellectual vision. As a corollary, he sees that a museum's greatest function and duty is to gain contacts with the greatest possible portion of the public.

Other articles continue the magazine's practice of supplying fresh and reliable information rather than news, with reports of research in various lines within the antiques field.

New York's Friendliest Hotel

Convenient location; quiet, spacious rooms; friendly, attentive service make the Prince George New York's outstanding hotel value.

1000 Rooms with Bath
Single $2.50 to $4.00
Double $4.00 to $7.00

Geo. H. Newlon, Mgr.

Prince George Hotel

14 East 28th St. New York

Perhaps We'll Get Horsecars To Match Georgia Oil Lamps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Imagine, if you can, the streamlined cars and trolley busses of today being pulled about our city streets behind teams of plodding horses. Probably the power shortage, especially acute in this area, will not mean an immediate reversion to the picturesque but uncomfortable horsecar days of the last century, but it has brought back into wider use a lighting medium which was standard in those times—kerosene.

War demand, coupled with a drought—now broken but still felt—has taxed power-producing facilities in the Tennessee Valley Administration and other Southeastern regions. For a time a partial blackout was in effect in seven States. Nothing but necessary street and traffic lights remained on in the cities of this area. Ingenious business people, including theater owners and tourist-home operators, seized upon the old-style kerosene lamp. Theater marquees were strung with them, and tourist-home signs glowed anew along the main routes.

With the lifting of blackout restrictions many of these business places, however, kept the kerosene lamps going. For one thing, they found they cost a lot less than electricity. Then there is the novelty advertising effect.

All of which is part of the story of kerosene, as told by the American Petroleum Institute. The Institute points out, for example, to most everyone's surprise probably, that more kerosene was used in the United States in 1940 for lighting, heating, cooking, tractor fuel, and other things than in any previous year in history. Most of this use, except for fuel, was of course in regions where the electric power lines have not reached. But now kerosene may be found serving even in the shadow of those power lines, relieving them for service to defense production industries.

Kerosene isn't as efficient as electricity, of course. No one says it provides as bright a light. But it was the first satisfactory light fuel for folks in general. In the war emergency it shouldn't be so much of a sacrifice to go back to it—if we must.

Nazis in Brazil Raided, Fatalities Result in Clash

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 31 (AP)—Police raids on Nazi centers in the Brazilian Province of Rio Grande do Sul resulted in one clash in which there were some fatalities, according to a dispatch today from Porto Alegre.

The dispatch did not specify where the clash occurred, but said the police had found weapons on several groups of the German sympathizers. Among the many arrested were 16 "Storm Troopers," the report added.

All were members of the German societies which, in spite of a 1937 federal ban on political parties, have continued undercover activity.

Dr. Coelho de Souza, Secretary of Education for the Province, told newspapermen there had been definite proof of Nazi activities in Rio Grande do Sul since Brazil's declaration of solidarity with the United States following the United States' entry into the war.

He said that only three days ago 100,000 volumes of Nazi propaganda, intended for distribution in Brazilian schools, were seized in the Province, where some 520,000 Germans and persons of German descent make their homes.

Only last month, Dr. De Souza told a group of high Brazilian officials that part of the German colony in his state "is a Nazi group in its ideology, its links with European chieftains and its activities."

Nazis Call Envoy

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 31 (AP)—Baron Edmund von Thermann, German Ambassador to Argentina, is being called home for consultation, the Berlin radio announced late yesterday, and informed persons expressed belief that Argentina and Germany had agreed to get the oft-criticized envoy out of the country prior to the Pan-American Conference in Rio de Janeiro next month.

The Argentine Ambassador to Germany, Ricardo Olivera, already has been recalled to Buenos Aires to report.

Baron von Thermann, who has been in Buenos Aires five years, has been under repated attack by the Congressional Committee investigating anti-Argentine activities. The lower House has overwhelmingly upheld its accusation that he has abused diplomatic privileges.

Baron von Therman refused to reply to a duel challenge by the Committee Chairman, Raul Damonte Taborda. His residence has been defaced by tar bombs and he has been threatened with prosecution on charges of insulting Congress, but at the height of his difficulties last September he declared he never would leave Argentina of his own accord.

Now his first chance to leave will be on the Spanish liner Cabo de Buena Esperanza, which sails Jan. 4.

Acting President Ramon Castillo announced following a Cabinet meeting last night the Argentine delegation to the Rio de Janeiro Conference has been instructed to place the joint interests of all American nations "above regional considerations."

"You may be sure Argentina is going to follow her traditional policy and not go to the conference with the idea of forming purely regional blocs," he said.

Fascists in Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Congressional Committee investigating anti-Uruguayan activities reported yesterday that documents seized in Monday's raid on a Fascist headquarters disclosed existence of a Fascist organization in Uruguay formed along military lines.

Evidence showed, Committee members said, that this organization took its orders from Rome. Informed sources said one component organization was the "Tenth Alpine Regiment." This group's insignia was described as consisting of European and South American maps with a design showing the Axis expanding from Italy through the River Plate to Chile. An accompanying legend read: "From the Alps to the Andes."

Committee members said the seized documents were being studied to determine whether there was basis for further action.

Ex-Envoy Accused

MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 31 (AP)—Five members of the Chamber of Deputies offered yesterday in a formal declaration to "settle accounts" personally with "fifth columnists" in Mexico and charged that Axis undercover operatives here are headed by Rudt von Collenberg, the German Minister to Mexico until this country broke relations with the Axis.

Without saying how they would settle accounts, they charged that an assault Sunday night on the Chilean Consul-General was conducted by "fifth columnists."

The Chilean was beaten severely about the head in a suburban restaurant when set upon by a dozen men who interrupted his party's utterance of vivas for Presidents Avila Camacho and Roosevelt.

The Deputies declared the attack initiated the Axis "fifth-column" activities planned for Mexico.

The Senate meanwhile resolved to investigate "alarmists, saboteurs, international spies and fifth columnists who endanger the stability of our institutions. . ."

Cuba Holds 'Spy'

HAVANA, Dec. 31 (AP)—Urano Talloki, a Japanese subject, was arrested yesterday on espionage charges, while five unidentified Germans were held on accusations of plotting to sabotage Cuba's sugar production.

Police said the Japanese had a military map of Cuba's strategic defense points. He was a gardener for a former Cuban Army officer.

Nazi Expelled

QUITO, Ecuador, Dec. 31 (AP)—Government authorities yesterday ordered Walter Guisse, German citizen and accused Nazi propaganda agent, to leave the country within 48 hours.

Coast Guard Crew Get Flying Crosses

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., yesterday awarded Distinguished Flying Crosses to the crew of a Coast Guard airplane which safely made a forced landing near Philadelphia Oct. 3, with the Treasury head as a passenger.

The plane was damaged by hitting tree tops near New Hackensack, N. Y., but was flown safely to Philadelphia.

Mr. Morgenthau at that time was Chief of the Coast Guard, but the service has since been transferred to the Navy.

Crosses were awarded to the pilot, Lieut. William E. Stinton of Fort Harrison, Mont., Aviation Chief Machinist's Mates Edmund T. Preston of Marblehead, Mass., and Lonnie Bridges of Cape May, N. J., and Radioman Stephen J. Brodman of Arlington Heights, Mass., all of the Coast Guard.

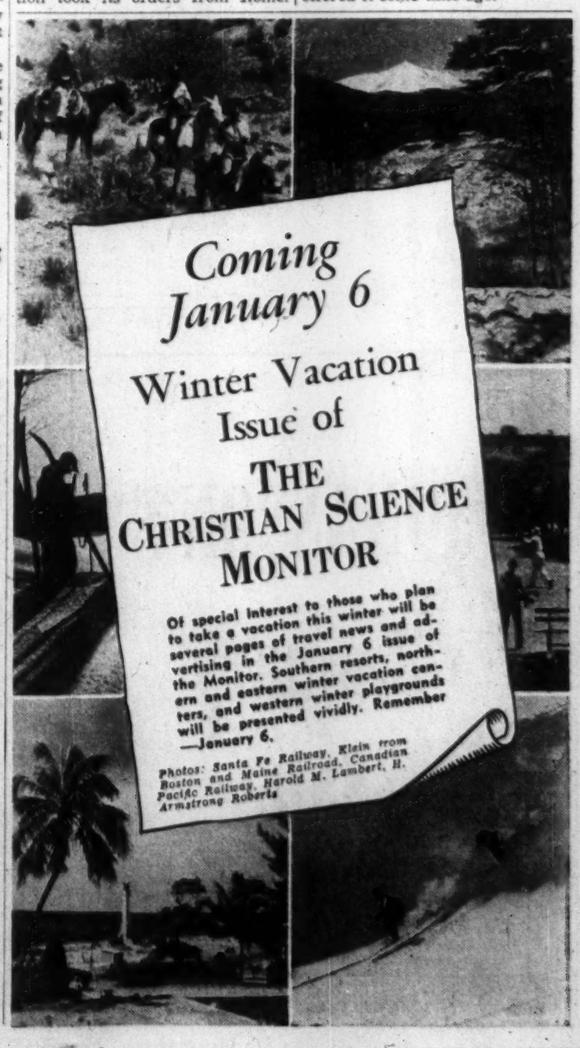
Heiress Gives Yacht

HONOLULU, Dec. 31 (AP)—The yacht Kailani Lahilahi, belonging to Mrs. Doris Duke Cromwell, has been taken over by the Navy. She offered it some time ago.

Wisconsin Motorists To 'Give Them a Lift'

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Patriotic motorists have been invited to enroll in a new Service Motor Corps being organized throughout Wisconsin to meet transportation needs of men in uniform on leave. The Milwaukee Motor Club issued the invitation.

The Corps' slogan is "Give Them a Lift." A windshield insignia will signify to men in uniform that the mortorist invites them to ride.


Coming January 6
Winter Vacation Issue of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Of special interest to those who plan to take a vacation this winter will be several pages of travel news and advertising in the January 6 issue of the Monitor. Southern resorts, northern and eastern winter vacation centers, and western winter playgrounds will be presented vividly. Remember —January 6.
Photos: Santa Fe Railway, Klein from Boston and Maine Railroad, Canadian Pacific Railway, Harold M. Lambert, H. Armstrong Roberts

The Christian Science Monitor's Guide to Current Motion Pictures

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for

(M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

A LETTER FROM HOME—Miniature masterpiece, setting forth in a short film a day in the life of an English mother whose children are in American and whose husband is somewhere at sea.—M, Y, C.

ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY—This revival of the Faust legend, with a Yankee farmer giving Satan a seven-year option, fails at times but has brilliant atmospheric touches.—M,Y

ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS—Roughhouse romance with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall slapping and pushing each other to prove their affection.—M, Y.

APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE—Matter-of-fact woman doctor marries a playboy playwright. Plot in poor taste. —M.

A YANK IN THE R. A. F.—Romance with actual combat shots. Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

BADLANDS OF DAKOTA—With six-shooters firing all over the place, Deadwood, S. D., becomes the liveliest and noisiest spot on the movie map.—M, Y.

BAD MAN OF DEADWOOD—Customary two-gun action stuff made for juveniles.—M, Y, C.

BELLE STARR—Consort of outlaws converted into an ennobled Scarlett O'Hara. Not very entertaining.—M.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLONDE FROM SINGAPORE—Spoofing adventure farce. Minor but rather comical.—M, Y.

BLONDIE IN SOCIETY—Adventures with a dog provide a new variation for this series about Chic Young's comic-strip character. Average serial comedy.—M, Y, C.

BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST—Tender film, dealing with the dauntless efforts of Edna Gladney to assure decent treatment of foundlings.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BOWERY BLITZKRIEG—Routine story and direction. Acting supplies vitality and wins sympathy for two types of youngsters.—M, Y.

BRIDE CAME C. O. D. — Slapstick comedy with some very funny episodes, some long arid stretches, some indelicacies, and some innuendo.—M.

BURMA CONVOY—Long and tedious journey over one of the world's most exciting highways.—M, Y.

BUY ME THAT TOWN—Gangster burlesque with little subtlety in either humor or acting. —M, Y.

CADET GIRL—Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CAUGHT IN THE DRAFT — Farcical comedy about a movie star who finds himself in the army.—M, Y.

CHARLEY'S AUNT — Bewigged and skirted Jack Benny has his way with the elderly farce.—M, Y.

CHARLIE CHAN IN RIO—New chapter in the adventures of the Oriental sleuth, characteristically played by Sidney Toler.—M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity.—M, Y.

CITIZEN KANE—Orson Welles as author, producer, director and star of a pictorial biography of a fabulous newspaper proprietor. More narration than drama.—M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

DANCE HALL—Speedy and essentially vulgar melodrama of a girl singer and a dance hall manager.—M.

DAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA — Soviet report on the Russian people at work and play, building and defending their country. Some of the photography is excellent. Instructive propaganda, well done.—M, Y, C.

DIVE BOMBER — Handsome Technicolor filming of the technical side of naval flying, with emphasis on the medical care of the pilots.—M, Y.

DOCTORS DON'T TELL—Minor melodrama about three young physicians who became involved with gangsters. —M.

DRESSED TO KILL—Murder mystery melodrama in the series about Michael Shayne.—M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S WEDDING DAY — The young doctor struggles to regain his faith in his chosen career after his fiancee passes on. Clinical details are spared.—M, Y.

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE—Foolish, vulgar, and blasphemous adaptation of Stevenson's story.—M, Y.

Margaret Lockwood
Star of "Quiet Wedding"

GREAT GUNS—Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M, Y, C.

HARMON OF MICHIGAN — Tommy Harmon, the football star, appears as a football coach who learns, before it is too late, that the end does not justify the means.—M, Y, C.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y.

HERE COMES MR. JORDAN — Film fabrication of sheerest fantasy coaxed into a kind of validity by its emotional values. Story of a revenant but with a difference.—M, Y.

HIGHWAY WEST — Melodrama with more emphasis on action than finesse. —M, Y

H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

HOLD BACK THE DAWN—Admirable acting but some of the story implausible and slow-paced.—M.

HOLD THAT GHOST—Abbott and Costello in a slapstick version of mystery drama.—M.

HONKY TONK — An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and a callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

HOW GREEN IS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY—Leon Errol in a mildly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining.—M, Y, C.

INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON—War melodrama of familiar pattern about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

IT STARTED WITH EVE — One of Deanna Durbin's best pictures. Unhackneyed, amusing and refreshing. —M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

I WANTED WINGS—Training of Army pilots, handsome photography.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year, is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE—Semi-musical, semi-romantic, semi-extravaganza version of Claire Booth's play about a Southern girl aspiring to Broadway fame.—M.

KIT CARSON—Western, with considerable brutality.—M, Y.

KUKAN—China's courage is the subject of a thrilling documentary in color. Rey Scott traveled 10,000 miles to bring back a vast photographic survey, which includes pictures of Chungking bombings. An exceptional and timely film.—M, Y.

LABURNUM GROVE — Odd mesalliance between English family comedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cheery British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.—M, Y.

LADIES IN RETIREMENT — Murder thriller with several outstanding performances to supply effectiveness to character study in melodramatic terms.—M.

LADY BE GOOD—Long and not very lively musical film, with a couple of Gershwin songs among the assets. —M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS—Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

LE ROI — Raimu, superlative French comedian, in a ribald farce. Nothing escapes the author's ridicule and satire.—M.

LIFE BEGINS FOR ANDY HARDY—Latest chapter in the adventures of this popular juvenile hero. Siren sequences may be regarded by some as a little sophisticated for a film designed presumably for family entertainment.—M, Y.

LITTLE FOXES—Faithful transcription to the screen of Lillian Hellman's study of an unpleasant family, most of whom hesitate at nothing to satisfy their greed; one or two of the group, however, have more wholesome characters.—M.

LONE WOLF KEEPS A DATE—Melodrama of a reformed crook.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAISIE WAS A LADY—Further adventures of a tough young woman with a tender heart.—M, Y.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the forword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALTESE FALCON—Brilliant re-make of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere. —M.

MAN AT LARGE—That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH — Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MANPOWER — Story along familiar lines about men who lead rough, hazardous lives and find relaxation in free-and-easy night clubs.—M.

MARRRIED BACHELOR — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrifices marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

MEET JOHN DOE—Excellent direction by Frank Capra of a photo play based on the theme that "the meek can only inherit the earth when John Does start loving their neighbor."—M, Y.

MEN OF BOYS TOWN — Second film about the town for homeless boys established by the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, Roman Catholic Priest.—M

MERCY ISLAND — Minor melodrama which delivers its marooned characters from an uncharted island after the villian is killed by an alligator —M.

MILLION DOLLAR BABY — Artifical film comedy about a salesgirl who receives a sudden million dollars and deserts her fortune to marry a bumptious jazz musician.—M, Y.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII — Slender musical about two partners each of who decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

MOON OVER MIAMI—Musical film with handsome Technicolor photography but with less pleasing story about two girls in search of a millionaire husband.—M, Y.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad taxi driver who becomes an operatic star. M, Y, C.

MY LIFE WITH CAROLINE—Fragile, artificial comedy, skillfully directed and deftly acted. —M, Y.

NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK—W. C. Fields acting out a story with results that are by turns ludicrous, tedious, and distasteful. There is the usual atmosphere of befuddled alcoholism. —M.

NEW WINE—Schubertian music and biographical material, with modern interludes at a concert in New York. Best for its music.—M, Y.

NEW YORK TOWN—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

NIGHT OF JANUARY 16—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE LIVES ARE NOT ENOUGH—Routine melodrama about a reporter who helps the police unmask a murderer. A deranged youth, an heiress, a rival journalist, and some gangsters are involved.—M, Y.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH—Considerable repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style, some slapstick, some bedroom farce, and considerable running about. Unevenly amusing. M, Y.

NO TIME FOR COMEDY — Deviating somewhat from the brilliant S. N. Behrman play, this remains the story of an actress who rescues her marriage by demonstrating to her husband that the woman interloper who pretends to "really understand" him is a fake.—M, Y.

NURSE'S SECRET — Murder mystery melodrama. Central figures are a nurse assigned to the care of a dowager, and a police inspector detailed to solve the crime.—M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns.—M, Y, C.

ONE NIGHT IN THE TROPICS—Unimportant but pleasantly frivolous tale. — M, Y.

OUR WIFE—Offensive comedy about two women battling for the love of a jazz musician.—M.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective.—M, Y.

PARSON OF PANAMINT — Young clergyman brings to a frontier town the practice of brotherly love backed by athletic prowess. Bad taste in drawing parallel with earthly career of Jesus. —M, Y.

PENNY SERENADE—Film of merit seeking to show what a child may mean to a home.—M, Y.

PEOPLE VS. DR. KILDARE, THE—Melodrama in which young surgeon is sued by a patient.—M.

PITTSBURGH KID—Film apparently intended to capitalize on Billy Conn as contender for the pugilistic heavyweight championship.—M.

REACHING FOR THE SUN—Tribulations of an outdoor man who loses himself in the labyrinth of industrial Detroit.—M.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptor and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast. —M, Y, C.

RINGSIDE MAISIE—Ann Sothern in another of her tough and tender roles, this time as a hoofer who mixes with a fight manager. Amusing jitterbug sequence, brutally realistic ring scenes.—M, Y.

RISE AND SHINE—Broad spoof of football pictures, Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M, Y, C.

SCATTERGOOD PULLS THE STRINGS —Scattergood Baines to the rescue again. Familiar pattern and standard quality.—M, Y, C.

SERGEANT YORK—One of the most impressive and moving stories to deal with war and patriotism. Magnificently directed, written, and acted. Gary Cooper gives possibly his finest performance to date.—M, Y, C.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS—Chorus girl falls in love with a playboy's sedate guardian. Dull and conventional.—M.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER—Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M, Y.

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertaining—M, Y.

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy, with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M, Y, C.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M, Y.

SMILIN' THROUGH — Technicolor photography and abundance of songs in new version of story done twice before on the screen. Plot seems dated, with big emotional scenes in an episodic narrative.—M, Y.

SPOOKS RUN WILD—Minor farcical thriller in which three of the original "Dead End" kids chase a supposed vampire.—M, Y.

SPORTING BLOOD—Race track story, melodrama and romance.—M, Y.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

STRAWBERRY BLONDE — The charm lost in transcription indicated by the difference between the titles of the adaptation and the original play, "One Sunday Afternoon."—M, Y.

SUNDOWN — Handsome but trivial melodrama.—M, Y.

SUN VALLEY SERENADE — Sonja Henie on skis and skates in a story about a Norwegian refugee adopted by a dance band. Pleasant entertainment but too little skating.—M, Y, C

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SWAMP WATER—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

TANKS A MILLION — Knockabout farce which may prove more popular with the draft army than with the general staff.—M, Y, C.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R. A. F.—M, Y, C.

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the film's suitability for younger audiences.—M, Y.

TEXAS — Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics. Handsome film but loosely-told yarn. M, Y.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to chudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THAT UNCERTAIN FEELING—Marital farce with a good deal of double entendre.—M.

THE ETERNAL GIFT—Presentation of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass with accompanying comment by the Rev. Fulton J. Sheen.—M.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Recent Releases

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern set against the background of a little island in the Bahamas.—M Y.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Bergen and McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly, and Throckmorton P. Gildersleeve transfer their activities from radio for a minor but entertaining comedy about how Fibber got a big aviation firm to build its plant in his home town.—M. Y. C.

QUIET WEDDING—From England at war comes a tale of more tranquil times told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance. One would never suspect that Anthony Asquith and his cast were bombed out five times while making this story of a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. The intrepidity of the cast is equalled by its excellence.—M. Y.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Whether by authority of John Colton's original or on its own account, Josef von Sternbmerg's screen adaptation is slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Trying to sell a vacuum cleane rto a recruiting sergeant, Jimmy Durante and Phil Silvers unwittingly join the army. Dauntless to the last, Jimmy suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M. Y.

DUMBO—Delightful fantasy about a baby elephant whose big ears are a handicap until he learns to fly with them. Scenes of humor, imagination, and wonder. Occasional vulgarities do not prevent this from being one of Disney's best.—M, Y, C.

ELLERY QUEEN AND THE PERFECT CRIME — Conventional detective thriller.—M, Y.

FATHER TAKES A WIFE—Hilarious farce, skillfully done, about a father who seeks his son's approval of a new marriage.—M, Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FLYING BLIND — Loosely contrived entertainment that begins as slapdash comedy and winds up with wild melodrama.—M, Y.

FLYING CADETS—Even small boys may find tame the story of a youngster who attends flying school to be near his World War hero father, though the latter does not know him. —M, Y.

FORCED LANDING — Humorously melodramatic story of flying and revolt in an unidentified country where fur and romance seem to be the chief interest.—M, Y.

FORGOTTEN VILLAGE—Documentary about customs and life of a Mexican pueblo community, done with great dignity and beauty. Offers the conflict between modern medicine and witch doctoring as a contrast in degrees of enlightment.—M, Y.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN — Melodrama of first World War. Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

"With all my heart I say... I'D DO IT AGAIN!"

From a woman's proud heart comes a story that will rouse hidden memories in every woman! Beyond all compare—it's Claudette's best!

CLAUDETTE COLBERT in *Remember the Day*

with JOHN PAYNE

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JANE SEYMOUR • ANNE REVERE • FRIEDA INESCORT

Directed by Henry King • Produced by William Perlberg
Screen Play by Tess Slesinger, Frank Davis and Allan Scott
Based on the Play by Philo Higley and Philip Dunning

A 20th Century-Fox Picture

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You will enjoy "Remember the Day"—it is grand entertainment. Ask your local theatre when the picture will be played and make a note of it. We would appreciate any comments that you might have after you have seen it. Write to

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"HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY' IS A SUPERB PICTURE"
—*The Christian Science Monitor*

In his enthusiastic review, John Beaufort says that this magnificent photoplay "achieves both a lyric and a kind of epic quality."

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY

was made from the novel that headed the best-seller lists for months . . . that was read, praised and remembered by more than six million people!

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY

is the crowning achievement of the screen's leading director, John Ford . . . the man who gave you such memorable films as "The Informer," "Stagecoach" and "The Grapes of Wrath."

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was produced by Darryl F. Zanuck on a scale unprecedented in motion picture history. The world's largest film set is the faithfully recreated Welsh village in the valley where Richard Llewellyn's beloved characters lived, moved and had their being!

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has a perfect cast . . . every player painstakingly selected for the part. In fact more time was consumed in selecting a cast than was used in actual shooting of the picture!

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY

is one of the greatest entertainments in all screen history . . . the brave story of a family never conquered—neither by armed men or hardship . . . hunger or hate . . . nor by the dark destiny that threatened the greenness of their valley . . .

WALTER PIDGEON • MAUREEN O'HARA • DONALD CRISP • ANNA LEE
RODDY McDOWALL • JOHN LODER • SARA ALLGOOD • BARRY FITZGERALD • PATRIC KNOWLES
Produced by DARRYL F. ZANUCK • Directed by JOHN FORD • Screen Play by Philip Dunne
A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE

SEE IT AT YOUR FAVORITE THEATRE

We believe you will thoroughly enjoy "How Green Was My Valley" because it is a clean, wholesome picture, the type that will appeal to all readers of The Christian Science Monitor. We will greatly appreciate a letter or card of comment.

TWENTIETH CENTURY-FOX FILM CORP., 444 W. 56th St., New York City

COMING FRI. JAN. 14 — KEITH MEMORIAL THEATRE

Guide to Motion Pictures Now Current on the Screen

(Continued from Page 9)

tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina —M.

THE STARS LOOK DOWN—Grim tragedy of a British coal mining town, photographed with meticulous attention to detail, carefully directed, and notably acted.—M. Y.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON—Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M. Y. C.

THIS WOMAN IS MINE—Sea narrative and adventures of a fur-trading expedition a century or so ago. Slow-paced and lacking in dramatic balance but has some handsome photography.—M, Y.

TILLIE THE TOILER—Tillie of the comic strips makes her film debut in a lively farce, blundering her way to a happy conclusion.—M, Y, C.

TOM, DICK AND HARRY — Romance, comedy satire and fantasy. Very entertaining in parts, but champagne sequences unnecessary to development of plot.—M, Y.

TOP SERGEANT MULLIGAN—Comedy about two draftees who are also debtors to their top sergeant. More fury than fun.—M, Y.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazlism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNHOLY PARTNERS — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper.—M. Y.

VILLAIN STILL PURSUED HER — Burlesque of an old melodrama not always in good taste.—M, Y.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood —M, Y.

WE GO FAST — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M, Y.

WESTERNER, THE — Study in sharp cinematic terms of two Texas frontiersmen.—M.

WEST POINT WIDOW—Sensitive direction and winning performances aid an unlikely story.—M, Y.

WHEN LADIES MEET — Handsome, excellently acted, smoothly directed film provided with dialogue that is glib, brittle, occasionally serious, and more than occasionally nasty. Artificial and somewhat dated story turns on triaangular problem.—M.

WHISTLING IN THE DARK — Good suspense and wisecracking humor. —M, Y.

WILD GEESE CALLING — Old-fashioned action melodrama against a background of the frontier in the nineties. Story is about a wanderer and the dance-hall hostess whom he marries without knowing about her past.—M.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

WORLD PREMIERE — A rather silly farce about a pompous producer. —M, Y.

YOU BELONG TO ME — Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH—Some of the fun is infectious and the dancing sequences are excellent. But the tunes are listless and much of the comedy relies upon marital infidelity. —M, Y.

Text of Prime Minister Churchill's Address Before Canadian Parliament

Reports of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Ottawa speech were incomplete in late editions yesterday. The Christian Science Monitor today publishes the full text of the address.

OTTAWA, Dec. 31 (AP)—Text of Prime Minister Churchill's address:

Mr. Speaker, members of the Senate, and members of the House of Commons;

It gives me the feeling of pride and encouragement that I find myself here in the House of Commons of Canada invited to address the Parliament of the senior Dominion of the Crown.

I am very glad to see again my old friend, Mr. Mackenzie King, for 15 out of 20 years your Prime Minister; and I thank him for the all too complimentary terms in which he has referred to myself.

I bring you, Mr. Speaker, the assurance of good will and affection from every one in the motherland. We are most grateful for all you have done in the common cause and we know that you are resolved to do whatever more is possible as the need arises and as opportunity serves.

Canada, Sir, occupies a unique position in the British Empire because of its unbreakable ties with Britain and its ever growing friendship and intimate association with the United States.

Canada is a potent magnet drawing together those in the New World and in the Old and fortunes are now united in a deadly struggle for life and honor against the common foe.

Magnificent Contribution

The contribution of Canada to the Imperial war effort in troops, in ships, in aircraft, in food and in finance has been magnificent. The Canadian Army now stationed in England has chafed not to have been in contact with the enemy. But I am here to tell you that it has stood and still stands in the key position to strike at the invader should he land upon our shores.

In a few months, when the invasion season returns, the Canadian Army may be engaged in one of the most frightful battles the world has ever seen. On the other hand, their presence may help to deter the enemy from attempting to fight such a battle on British soil.

Although, Sir, the long routine of training and preparation is undoubtedly trying to men who left prosperous farms and businesses or other responsible civil work inspired by an eager and ardent desire to fight the enemy; although this is trying to high-mettled temperaments, the value of the service rendered is unquestionable and the peculiar kind of self-sacrifice involved, will, I am sure, be cheerfully or at best patiently endured.

Sir, the Canadian Government has imposed no limitations upon the use of the Canadian Army, whether upon the Continent of Europe or elsewhere; and I think it extremely unlikely that this war will end without the Canadian Army coming to close quarters with the Germans as their fathers did at Ypres, on the Somme, or on the Vimy Ridge.

Already at Hong Kong, that beautiful colony which the industry and mercantile enterprise of Britain had raised from a desert isle and made the greatest port of shipping in the whole world; at Hong Kong, that colony wrested from us for a time, until we reach the peace table by overwhelming the power of the home forces of Japan to which it lay in proximity; at Hong Kong, Canadian soldiers of the Royal Rifles of Canada and the Winnipeg Grenadiers and those brave officers whose loss we mourn have played a valuable part in gaining precious days and have crowned with honor, with military honor, the reputation of their native land.

Another Major Contribution

Another major contribution made by Canada to the Imperial war effort is the wonderful and gigantic Empire training scheme for pilots for the Royal and Imperial Air Forces. This has now been, as you know well, in full career for nearly two years under conditions free from all interference by the enemy.

The daring youth of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, together with many thousands from the homeland, are perfecting their training, under the best conditions. And we have been assisted on a large scale by the United States, many of whose training facilities have been placed at our disposal.

This scheme will provide us in 1942 and 1943 with the highest class of trained pilots, observers and air gunners in the numbers necessary to man the enormous flow of aircraft which the factories of Britain, of the Empire, and of the United States are and will be producing.

I could, Sir, I could speak also on the naval production of corvettes and, above all, of merchant ships which is proceeding on a scale almost equal to the building of the United Kingdom, all of which Canada has set on foot.

I can speak of many other activities, of tanks, of the special forms of modern high velocity cannon; of the great supplies of raw materials and many other elements essential to our war effort on which your labors are ceaselessly and tirelessly engaged.

But I must not let my address to you become a catalog. Now I turn to less technical fields of thought. Sir, we did not make this war, we did not seek it, we did all we could to avoid it, we did too much to avoid it.

We went so far in trying to avoid it as to be almost destroyed by it when it broke upon us. But that dangerous corner has been turned and in every month and every year that passes we shall confront the evil doers with weapons as plentiful, as sharp and as destructive as those with which they have sought to establish their hateful domination.

Tough and Hardy People

Now I should like to point out to you, Mr. Speaker, that we have not at any time asked for any mitigation in the fury or malice of the enemy. The peoples of the British Empire may love peace—they do not seek the lands or wealth of any country. But they are a tough and hardy lot who have not journeyed all this way across the centuries, across the oceans, across the mountains, across the prairies, because we are made of sugar candy.

Look at the Londoners, the Cockneys, look how they stood up so grim and gay with their cry, "We can take it," and their wartime mood, "what's good enough for anybody is good enough for us."

We've not asked that the rules of the game should be modified. We shall never descend to the German and Japanese level but if anybody likes to play rough we can play rough, too.

Hitler and his Nazi gang have sown the wind—let them reap the whirlwind. Neither the length of the struggle, nor any form of severity which it may assume, will make us weary or will make us quit.

I've been all this week with the President of the United States, that great man whom destiny has marked for this climax of human fortune. We've been concerting the united pacts and resolves of more than 30 states and nations to fight on in unity together, and in fidelity, one with another without any thought except the total and final extirpation of the Hitler tyranny, of the Japanese frenzy and the Mussolini flop.

There will be no halting or half measures. There will be no compromise or parley. These gangs of bandits have sought to darken the light of the world, have sought to stand between the common people of all the lands, and thence march forward into their inheritance. They shall themselves be cast into the pits of death and shame and only when the earth has been cleansed and purged of their crime and of their villainy will we turn from the task which they have forced upon us—the task which we were reluctant to undertake, but which we shall now most faithfully, and punctiliously discharge.

Victory First Task

Mr. Speaker, this is no time, according to my sense of proportion, this is no time to speak of the hopes of the future, or of the broader world which lies beyond our struggles and our victory. We have to win that world for our children. We have to win it by our sacrifices. We have not won it yet. The crisis is upon us. The power of the enemy is immense.

If we were in any way to underrate the strength, the resources, or the ruthlessness, the savagery of that enemy, we should jeopardize not only our lives, for they will be offered freely, but the cause of human freedom and progress to which we have vowed ourselves and all we have.

We cannot, Sir, for a moment, afford to relax. On the contrary we must drive ourselves forward with unrelenting zeal. In this strange, terrible World War there is a place for everyone—man and woman, old and young, hale and weak, service in a thousand forms is open.

There is no room now for the dilettante, for the weakling, for the shirker or the sluggard. The mine, the factory, the dockyard, the salt seawaves, the fields to till, the home, the hospital, the chair of the scientist, the pulpit of the preacher—from the highest to the humblest task, all are of equal honor, all have their part to play.

The enemies ranged against us; massed and combined against us, have asked for total war. Let us make sure they get it.

That grand old minstrel, Harry Lauder — Sir Harry Lauder, in fact — and no honor was better deserved — had a song in the last war which began:

"If we all look back to the history of the past, we can just tell where we are."

Let us then look back. Sir, we plunged into this war, all unprepared because we had pledged our word to stand by the side of Poland, which Hitler had feloniously invaded and in spite of their gallant resistance had soon struck down.

There followed that astonishing seven months, which was called on this side of the Atlantic, the "phoney war."

Suddenly the Explosion

Suddenly, the explosion of pent-up German strength and preparation burst upon Norway, Denmark, Holland and Belgium. All these absolutely blameless neutrals, to most of whom Germany up to the last moment was giving every kind of guarantee and assurance, were overrun and trampled on. The hideous massacre of Rotterdam where 30,000 people perished showed the ferocious barbarism in which the German Air Force revels. When entering Warsaw, and later, in Belgrade, it was able to bomb practically undefended cities.

On top of all this, came the great French catastrophe. The French Army collapsed and the French nation was dashed into what events hence have proved so far irretrievable confusion.

The French Government had at their own suggestion solemnly bound themselves with us not to make a separate peace. It was their duty and it was also their interest to go to North Africa, where they would have been at the head of the French Empire. In Africa, with our aid, they would have had overwhelming sea power; they would have had the recognition of the United States and the use of all the gold they have lodged beyond the seas.

If they had done this, Italy might have been driven out of the war before the end of 1940 and France would have held her place as a nation in the councils of the Allies and at the conference table of the victors.

But their generals misled them. When I warned them that Britain would fight on alone—whatever they did—their generals told their Prime Minister and his divided Cabinet, "In three weeks England will have her neck wrung like a chicken."

Some chicken!

Some neck!

Cat and Mouse Game

What a contrast, Sir, has been the behaviour of the valiant, stout-hearted Dutch who still stand forth as a strong, living partner in the struggle. Their venerated Queen and Government are in England. Their Princess and her children have found asylum and protection here in your midst.

But the Dutch nation are defending their Empire with dogged courage and tenacity by land and sea and in the air. Their submarines are inflicting a heavy daily toll upon the Japanese robbers who have come across the seas to steal the wealth of the East Indies and ravage and exploit its fertility and its civilization.

The British Empire and the United States are going to the aid of the Dutch. We are going to fight out this new war against Japan together; we have suffered together and we shall conquer together.

But the Men of Bordeaux, the Men of Vichy, they would do nothing like this. They lay prostrate at the foot of the conqueror. They fawned upon him. What have they got out of it? The fragment of France which was left to them is just as powerless, just a hungry as, and even more miserable, because more divided, than the occupied regions themselves.

Hitler plays from day to day a cat and mouse game with these tormented men. One day he will charge them a little less for holding their countrymen down. Another day he will let out a few thousand broken prisoners of war from the million and a half or million and three-quarters he has collected. Or again, he will shoot a hundred French hostages to give them a taste of the lash.

And on these blows and favors the Vichy Government has been content to live from day to day, but even this will not go on indefinitely. At any moment it may suit Hitler's plans to brush them away. Their only guarantee is Hitler's good faith which, as everyone knows, biteth like the adder and stingeth like the asp.

Lauds Free French

Some Frenchmen there were who would not bow their knees and who like their General de Gaulle have continued to fight at the side of the Allies. They have been condemned to death by the Men of Vichy but their names will be held and are being held in increasing respect by nine Frenchmen out of every ten throughout the once happy, smiling land of France.

But now, Sir, strong forces are at hand; the tide has turned against the Hun. Britain, which the Men of Bordeaux thought and then hoped would soon be finished; Britain, with her Empire around her, carried the weight of the war alone for a whole long year through the darkest part of the valley.

She is growing stronger every day. You can feel it. You can see it here in Canada. Anyone who has the slightest knowledge of our affairs is aware that very soon we shall be superior in every form of equipment, to those who have taken us at the disadvantage of being but half armed. The Russian armies, under their warrior leader, Josef Stalin, are waging furious war with increasing success along a thousand-mile front of their invaded country.

General Auchinleck, at the head of a British South African, New Zealand and Indian Army, is striking down and mopping up the German and Italian forces who had attempted the invasion of Egypt. Not only, Sir, are they being mopped up in the desert, but great numbers of them have been downed on the way there by the British submarines and the Royal Air Force, in which Australian squadrons play their part.

As I speak this afternoon, an important battle is being fought around Agedabia. We must not attempt to prophesy its results, but I have good confidence, Sir, all this fighting in Libya proves that when our men have equal weapons in their hands and proper support from the air, they are more than a match for the Nazi hordes.

In Libya, as in Russia, events of great imortance and of most hopeful import have taken place but, greatest of all, the mighty Republic of the United States has entered the conflict and entered it in a manner which shows that for her there can be no withdrawal except by death or victory.

Lapses Into French

(At this point, Churchill lapsed briefly into French, addressing himself to the French-speaking sector of the Dominion and pledging Britain's help for "the resurrection of the French nation.")

Now, Sir, that the whole of the North American continent is becoming one gigantic arsenal and armed camp; now that the immense reserve power of Russia is gradually becoming manifest; now that the long suffering, unconquerable China sees help approaching; now that the outraged and subjugated nations can see daylight at the end of the tunnel, it is permissible to take a broad forward view of the war.

Sir, we may observe three main periods or phases in the struggle that lies before us. First, there is the period of consolidation, of combination and of final preparation. In this period, which will certainly be marked by much heavy fighting, we shall still be gathering our strength, resisting the assaults of the enemy, and acquiring the necessary overwhelming air superiority, and shipping tonnage to give our armies the power to traverse, in whatever numbers may be necessary, the seas and oceans which, except in the case of Russia, separate us all from our foes.

It is only when the vast shipbuilding program, on which the United States has already made so much progress and which you are powerfully aiding, comes into full flood that we shall be able to bring the whole force of our manhood and of our modern scientific equipment to bear upon the enemy. How long this period will take depends upon the vehemence of the effort put into production in all our war industries and shipyards.

The second phase, Sir, which will then open, may be called the phase of liberation. During this phase we must look to the recovery of the territories which have been lost or which may yet be lost and also must look to the revolt of the conquered peoples from the moment that the rescuing and liberating armies and air forces appear in strength within their bounds.

For this purpose, it is imperative that no nation or region overrun, that no government or state which has been conquered, should relax its moral and physical efforts and preparation for the day of deliverance. The invaders, be they Germans or Japanese, must everywhere be regarded as infected persons, to be shunned and isolated as far as possible.

Passive Resistance Vital

Where active resistance is impossible, passive resistance must be maintained. The invaders and tyrants must be made to feel that their fleeting triumphs will have a terrible reckoning, and that they are hunted men, and that they are courting doom. Particular punishment will be reserved for the Quislings and traitors who make themselves the tools of the enemy. They will be handed over to the judgment of their fellow countrymen.

Sir, there is a third phase which must also be contemplated, namely the assault upon the citadels and homelands of the guilty powers, both in Europe and in Asia.

Thus I endeavor in a few words to cast some forward light upon the dark, inscrutable mysteries of the future. But in thus forecasting the course along which we should seek to advance, we must never forget that the power of the enemy and the action of the enemy may at every stage affect our fortunes.

Moreover, Sir, you will notice that I have not attempted to assign any time limit to the various stages; these time limits depend upon our exertions and upon our achievements and on the hazardous and uncertain course of the war. Nevertheless, I feel it is right at this moment to make it clear that while an ever increasing bombing offensive against Germany will remain one of the principal methods by which we hope to bring the war to an end, it is by no means the only method which our growing strength now enables us to take into account.

Evidently the most strenuous exertions must be made by all. As to the form which these exertions take, that is for each partner in the grand alliance to judge for himself, in consultation with others and in harmony with the general scheme.

Let us then, Sir, address ourselves to our task, not in any way underrating its tremendous difficulties and perils, but in good heart and sober confidence, resolve that whatever the cost, whatever the sufferings, we shall stand by one another, true and faithful comrades and do our duty, God helping us to the end.

'The Dawn Is Breaking'

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Dec. 31

Near the close of his address before the Canadian Parliament yesterday, Prime Minister Churchill spoke briefly in French, as follows:

Et partout dans la France Occupée et Inoccupée, car leur sort est égal, les honnêtes gens de ce grand peuple, la Nation Française, se redressent. L'espoir de rallume dans les coeurs d'une race guerrière, même désarmée . . . berceau des libertés revolutionnaires, terrible aux vainqueurs, partout on voit le point du jour et la lumière grandit, rougeâtre mais claire.

Nous ne perdons jamais la confiance que la France jouera le rôle des hommes libres et qu'elle reprendra, par des voies dures, sa place dans la grande compagnie des nations libératrices et victorieuses.

Ici, au Canada, où la langue Française est honorée et parlée, nous nous tenons prêtes et armés pour aider et saluer cette resurrection nationale.

An unofficial translation follows:

And everywhere in France, occupied and unoccupied, for their fate is the same, the honest folk of that great people, the French nation, are raising their heads. Hope is rekindling in the hearts of a warrior race, even though disarmed—(in this) cradle of revolutionary liberties, terrible for conquerors. Everywhere the dawn is breaking and light is spreading, blood red but clear.

We shall never lose confidence that France will again play the role of free men and will take again, although the road may be rough, her place in the great company of liberating and victorious nations.

Here, in Canada, where the French language is honored and spoken, we hold ourselves ready and armed to help and salute this national resurrection.

Churchill Praises Defense of Philippines

OTTAWA, Dec. 31 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain praised the defense of the Philippines by American and Filipino forces today and said he thought the Japanese were in for some surprises before the fight ended.

Asked by a London reporter at a press conference if he thought the British would hold Singapore, he responded "I sure do."

The Japanese "have something coming to them one of these days," he asserted in answer to a question as to when the Allies would bomb the Japanese.

He is continuing to discuss grand strategy of the war with President Roosevelt, he said, and he added that he hoped the decisions would be expressed "in deeds and not in words."

He said the Free French seizure of St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands was without the assent of Britain, the United States or Canada, but declined to go into details and expressed confidence the controversy would be settled.

He said he regarded the matter as minor, compared with other business now under way.

Of the Battle of the Atlantic he said: "In February we were concerned over the high rate of losses of ships, but now we have managed so as to keep the U-boats farther out, break their link with Nazi planes, arm our merchantmen, and—allowing for new British building—we have reduced our losses to one-fifth the former rate.

"We now feel confident that we can carry on our convoys until the great flow of ships begins coming from the United States."

"There's a lot of good stuff on the way," but, he added with emphasis, "we want more."

Mr. Churchill told a press conference that he did not have much hope of Italy falling out of the war soon.

"I'm afraid the organ grinder has the monkey too firmly by the collar," he said.

He expressed confidence that Singapore would be held against the Japanese and said the holding of Hong Kong, with the assistance of Canadian troops, as long as it was possible was most important.

Sitting at a crimson brocade-covered table on a dias under a green and white-striped canopy in the vaulted court of Government House, Mr. Churchill was in gay and witty mood.

When one of the nearly 200 Canadian, British, American and Australian newspapermen asked "Have the Allies received any recent peace feelers?" he replied:

"The Axis must be hard pressed for materials of all kinds and can't afford to waste ink and paper."

He said he had made only one New Year's resolution—"To go on doing my best to keep things going in the right direction."

Hitler Again Sees Victory

LONDON, Dec. 31 (AP)—While Adolf Hitler was telling Germany that the New Year would see Russian power smashed, the Kuibyshev Radio was broadcasting to the Germans today that "in 1942 we shall chase every German out of Russia and score final victory."

BERLIN, Dec. 31 (Official broadcast recorded by AP)—Adolf Hitler, in a New Year's order to his troops, declared today that the Russian winter counter attack "must and will be frustrated" and that the year 1942 would see the Soviet power broken completely.

Addressing his troops on the eastern front, the Führer asserted that "Germany does not want and cannot afford to be involved in battle again every 25 years . . . and engage in a new war for 'to be or not to be.'

"Also Europe cannot eternally continue to lacerate itself merely that the gang of Anglo-American and Jewish conspirators may satisfy itself by its selfish machinations.

"The blood which has been spilled in this war shall be, we hope, the last to be spilled in Europe for generations."

His final words were these: "We all shall therefore ask God Almighty that the year 1942 will bring the decision for the rescue of our people and of the nations allied with us."

[In his speech last New Year's Hitler declared flatly "the year 1941 will bring completion of the greatest victory of our history."]

Hitler's Order of the Day, broadcast by the Berlin Radio, said 1941 "was a year of heaviest decisions and the most sanguinary fighting," but predicted that "it will be known in history as the year of the greatest victories of all times."

He told his troops:

"In the year 1941 you have in innumerable battles driven the enemy, who was ready to spring his attack upon us, not only from the frontiers of Finland, Germany, Slovakia, Hungary and Rumania, but you have also flung him back more than 1,000 kilometers into his own territory.

"The enemy's attempt during the winter of 1941-1942 to again avert his fate by attacking us again must and will be frustrated. Yes, on the contrary, in the year 1942 we shall again get hold of this enemy of mankind with the aid of all the preparations which have been made, and we shall beat him until the Jewish, capitalistic and Bolshevist lust for destruction of the world has been broken."

Proclamation to People

Hitler also issued a proclamation to the German people, read over the Berlin Radio.

In it he reiterated his statements that Germany was not the aggressor and had tried to maintain peace—even after the outbreak of fighting in September, 1939.

For the failure of these alleged efforts he blamed Britain and the United States.

"Thus," he declared, "the year 1941 had to come, and with it the beginning of the greatest struggle the world ever witnessed."

Hitler complained bitterly that the war kept him from other self-imposed tasks.

"The German people will believe me," he said, "that I should have preferred to choose peace instead of war. For peace included for myself a heap of fortunate tasks. What I and the whole National Socialist movement will be prevented from accomplishing for years on account of this war fills me with deepest regret.

"It is a shame that it is impossible to prevent duffers and lazybones from stealing one's precious time which one intended to devote to cultural, social and economic tasks for the people."

Duce and Japan Praised

Of his Fascist partner, Hitler commented:

"The same thing is true also of Fascist Italy, where likewise a single man has eternalized his name for all times by a civilized and national revolution of secular dimension and which likewise cannot be compared with democratic and political blunderers. . . .

He expressed sympathy for Japan, remarking:

"We therefore readily understand that at last also Japan, tired of everlasting blackmail and daring threats, finally acted in self-defense against the most infamous warmonger of all."

46 Ships Intercepted In Blockade of Vichy

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 31

The British Navy during 1941 intercepted 46 vessels attempting to run the blockade of Unoccupied France, an official of the Ministry of Economic Warfare declared in a broadcast yesterday.

He added that shipments which reached France through the Mediterranean port of Marseille were "responsible for almost the only leak in our blockade."

"France is a great sausage machine grinding out Nazi war essentials," he said. "Four planes out of every five, and 85 trucks out of every 100 went to Germany, for which the French aluminum and chemical industries are working almost exclusively. Those were the reasons for which both Occupied and Unoccupied France had to be treated as enemy territory."

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Ford Bases Hope of Peace On 'United States of Europe'

DETROIT, Dec. 31 (AP)—Henry Ford said in an interview today that the future well-being of the world lay in the establishment of a "United States of Europe," patterned along the lines of the American system, in which each country would have the same freedoms and the same opportunities of our 48 States.

"I believe," said Mr. Ford, "that if all the Parliaments of Europe—from Russia to France, from Norway to Greece—would meet in joint session to establish the United States of Europe and adopt a bill of rights, there would be a speedy return to common prosperity and an end to this periodic slaughter of Europe's inhabitants which has lasted for 2,000 years. Such a bill of rights should guarantee among other things freedom of speech and freedom of worship."

Mr. Ford, who has advocated a world federation, said the establishment of such a union in which all countries could exist without encroaching upon or making war on their neighbors also would bring the end of power politics. He said politics were long overdue at the scrap heap:

"We know what we are fighting against," Mr. Ford said. "We shall have to define just as sharply what we are fighting for. We know the war is making a lot of temporary employment; the next thing is to make sure that peace will not turn it into unemployment.

"One of the best signs of the new year is that people are beginning to think about these things.

"The idea of a United States of Europe is not new. It is generally accepted. The time to give it momentum is now.

"It will help us as well as Europe. The United States can't be a Garden of Eden separated from the rest of the world. The rest of the world can hinder us, and it has. But we can help the world get on its feet again if it settles down. In doing so we shall be helping ourselves; it will guarantee us against a slump after the war. This country is largely dependent on what Europe will be after the war."

The extension of the American system to Europe, Mr. Ford said, "used to be called idealism."

"The last couple of years," he concluded, "it has come to be known as common sense."

National Group Organized To Hold Price Level Down

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Organization of the National Committee to Keep Prices Down to Campaign on a nation-wide scale to enlist the aid of manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and consumers behind a movement to prevent a rising price level was announced here today. The committee, with headquarters in the Chanin Building, 122 East Forty-second Street, holds that a skyrocketing of prices will bring "disaster to the economic structure of the Nation."

Julian Goldman, President of the Goldman Corporation of New York, is National Chairman of the committee. Serving on the Advisory Council of the non-profit organization are Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell, Professor of Economics at Columbia University and Director of Research of the National Bureau of Economic Research; Dr. Frank D. Graham, Professor of Economics at Princeton University; Dr. Willford I. King, Professor of Economics at New York University, and Dr. Ray B. Westerfield, Professor of Economics at Yale University.

"Business men generally, the Committee finds, are eager to keep the price level as low as possible and to stabilize it at a point fair to the buying public," Mr. Goldman said. "The Committee's objective, therefore, is to unify and crystallize this universal desire for reasonable price so that the retail and wholesale outlets of all the Nation's industries may join in a voluntary, patriotic effort to combat any trend toward higher prices.

"The immediate plan of the Committee is to enlist individuals and companies, representing all lines of business where goods are sold, each member striving to keep prices down in his own field of operation.

"Nothing is more important to the Nation's war program and to its determination to see that the Axis powers are defeated than that we should maintain a sound business structure. The movement to keep prices down, thereby creating a sound price structure, is fundamental to good business, not only now, but in the postwar period."

North Pacific Vital Area

Continued from Page 1

principal zones of offensive effort against the Japanese Empire.

Likewise, the proximity to Japan of important Soviet bases and strategic territory lead observers to the conviction that Russian land, sea and air forces will eventually be drawn into the struggle against Japan, despite acceptance here of Russia's contention that it will be doing the Allies greater service if it concentrates upon the defeat of Germany.

Close to Aleutians

The President's reference to Kamchatka came at his press conference when he declared that it was increasingly difficult to keep Lend-Lease records since one could not tell in advance whether equipment ordered would be used in Russia, China, the Philippines or Kamchatka.

As an indication that his naming of Kamchatka was more than a casual one, the President termed that huge southward-pointing Siberian peninsula as the most valuable piece of land west of the Aleutian Islands.

Hanging like an immense sword of Damocles above the head of Japan, Kamchatka is but 600 miles from Kiska, one of the westernmost of the Aleutian Islands. Thus American aircraft could be flown by stages from the United States direct to the Soviet base of Petropavlovsk.

Military experts have frequently argued that the quickest way in which to defeat Japan would be to assemble an immense Russo-American expeditionary force, protected by bombers, pursuit planes and naval craft, on Kamchatka and to invade Japan from the north, reducing Japanese outposts in the Kurile Islands on the way.

600 Miles From Japan

At its southernmost point, Kamchatka is little more than 600 miles away from the northern tip of Hokkaido, the second largest of the islands forming Japan proper. It is pointed out that an attack upon Japan from the north, despite the certainty of heavy resistance, would simplify some of this country's supply and transportation problems.

That an invasion of Japan is contemplated has been confirmed by Prime Minister Churchill's statement that the aggressor countries must be invaded.

Although the state of preparation throughout Alaska and the Aleutian Islands are military secrets, the Army and Navy have been making a major effort to increase the offensive and defensive powers of such bases as Dutch Harbor, Kodiak and Sitka. The area is being developed with an eye to offensive efforts on both land and sea.

The belief here is that Japanese warships mentioned by the Navy are probably submarines on the watch for American Naval units, troop transports and supply ships. The possibility, however, of a Japanese naval attack, perhaps no more than a shelling of shore installations, upon these American defense facilities is not being discounted here.

The Japanese entry into the war is also expected to increase the value of the Alaskan-Siberian route between the United States and the Soviet Union. While it is not thought probable that large amounts of equipment can be freighted over this route, observers here predict an attempt to make this the principal route for the transportation of bombers and perhaps pursuit ships from the United States to Russia.

The United States already has an airline ending at Nome on the westernmost tip of Alaska, while a corresponding Soviet airline begins at Wellen, just across the narrow Bering Strait. Theoretically, this makes possible direct and continued flights from Seattle to Moscow.

The Ririon Family Joins Up

International

Four Brothers Sworn Into the Navy

Lieut. Commander H. E. Curlee of the United States Recruiting Center in Philadelphia is shown administering the service oath to the four Ririon brothers as they joined the Navy. The brothers are, from left to right, Fred, Edward, Perry, and James. Their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ririon, came along to see the boys inducted.

Question for Churchill: After War—What?

Continued from Page 1

their full independence after the war. But that this may entail relinquishing of certain sovereign rights in the interests of economic and military security.

2. That Germany shall be disarmed and kept disarmed. In approaching this objective, the reported success and wide scope of Mr. Eden's talks with Joseph Stalin and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff are felt here to be of outstanding importance since certain suspicions between the two countries are said still to have remained. Reports both here and in Russia agree that the Eden visit produced substantial progress toward concrete, Anglo-Soviet cooperation for securing lasting peace.

Occupied Countries Reassured

Meanwhile, although Mr. Churchill in his Ottawa speech appeared to be renouncing for himself the role of postwar planner, for the present at any rate, his rousing call to the people in the occupied countries urging them to continue resistance and promising that their oppressors would be punished has done much to reassure the exiled governments residing in London. There has been some apprehension among European statesmen here about the talks which have been going on beyond their immediate ken in Washington and Moscow.

Previous to Mr. Churchill's latest pronouncement these governments have been worried lest the three largest partners in the war against the Axis might be contemplating peace on the basis of the Atlantic Charter without what they consider due regard not so much for their sufferings but for the disadvantage in which the occupied countries have been placed under the Axis by depredations during the period of occupation.

To mention only a few instances: (1) Farmers in Holland and Occupied France have seen most of their livestock killed or stolen while German farmers still have considerable quantities. (2) Populations in Greece are being literally decimated by famine while Bulgaria, for instance, remains at its prewar population level. (3) Poland's nascent industry was virtually destroyed during the 1939 campaign while Germany's, with two notable exceptions, particularly in the Rhineland, has been enlarged and improved during the war.

These typical examples could be multiplied throughout all the occupied countries and have given rise to cogent anxiety that if Point Four of the Atlantic Charter calling for equality of treatment for victors and vanquished were operated without due allowance for what is happening to the occupied countries, it would end by turning the vanquished into victors.

Statesmen in the occupied countries are desperately anxious that those over whose lands the Hitler hordes haven't swept should realize the full extent of the suffering and destruction the Nazis have wrought.

To this extent the experience of Russia is felt to be of paramount importance, for although to many European countries Russia is unacceptable as a potential master of Europe, it is felt that it is the least likely of the major powers to err on the side of allowing Germany to benefit unjustly from a lenient peace treaty. So far as British ideas on the new order are concerned there are several factors which tend to focus attention on the Socialists' views and plans.

Labor's Postwar Policy

Mr. Churchill seems now to have left this field even more open to his Labor colleagues in the Cabinet, of whom Arthur Greenwood is officially in charge of reconstruction.

Labor may be said to have evolved a postwar policy where the Conservatives have not. The Labor Party, as a whole has openly supported some form of European and eventually world federation. The Conservative Party has not, nor has it as a party put forward any alternatives, though individual Conservatives have associated themselves with the Federation idea and other collective security plans.

There are various bodies of experts, however, who are working under the auspices of the Government investigating postwar problems. In several cases their activities are shrouded in secrecy. And the general impression certainly gains ground among the public here that it is leftwing politicians who are most actively planning ahead. And British trade unionists are now seen to have the advantage of close contact with their Soviet counterparts who have arrived here with Mr. Eden to reciprocate a similar visit of English working class representatives to Russia.

Rome Hints Attack In Mediterranean

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 31

The Rome correspondent of the Zurich newspaper Die Tat said yesterday there was increasing evidence of "imminent new developments in the Mediterranean."

He said the Italian press was full of references connecting the Mediterranean and Pacific fighting, especially asserting that "the Axis Powers in the Mediterranean are ready for new enterprises."

Italian press reports also said Premier Mussolini, in talks with General Ambrosio, commander of the Second Army near Agedabia, had given "directions for quick and prompt solution of some of the problems of a military character."

Wage-Hour Ruling On Interstate Trade

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals ruled today that owners of buildings occupied by manufacturers of goods sold in interstate commerce come within the scope of the wage and Hour Law.

The court overruled a trial court's decision in passing upon the appeal of the Wage and Hour Division.

The lower court had held that service employees of the Arsenal Building Corporation, owner of a 22-story loft building at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-Ninth Street, and Spear & Company, Inc., the owner's agent, were not subject to that Act's provisions.

Among the Arsenal Building's tenants are clothing manufacturers doing annual business of $29,000,000 a year.

Ship Agency Men Cleared Of Export Law Violation

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Marcelino Garcia and Manuel Diaz, heads of the shipping agency bearing their names, were exonerated in Federal Court Dec. 29 of complicity in an alleged conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act by seeking to ship abroad certain articles without the necessary export licenses.

The two agents, together with Capt. Jose Alberti and Radio Operator Eduardo Ferrando, of the Spanish steamship Isle de Tenerife, were arrested Dec. 15 after Federal agents learned that radio equipment, lubricating oils and silk had been placed aboard the vessel as ship's stores. Assistant United States Attorney Jerome Doran requested Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard to dismiss the complaint.

Taxpayer 'Save Our Security' Played By Dummy With Phonograph Heart

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 31 (Wide World-Associated Press)—John Q. Taxpayer is a doleful dummy with a phonograph where his heart ought to be.

John—a papier mâché scarecrow with a glint in his eye and a barrel for his only raiment—is the symbol of an orderly, well-planned taxpayer uprising against governmental waste in Missouri.

Taxpayers are hauling him from courthouse to courthouse to play for officials their recorded protests against nondefense tax spending. He spent one day propped on the Capitol lawn, bawling his angry complaint to startled state jobholders.

John's voice is the voice of hundreds of taxpayers who record their kick about the high cost of government and broadcast them through the dummy's public address system.

Fifty-two active taxpayers organizations, knit together a year ago by the Missouri Public Expenditure Survey which furnishes the ammuntion, are digging into city and county budgets, analyzing tax outgo and even telling elective officials things they didn't know before.

Citizen tax studies are underway in 46 counties. Their objective is to put government on a businesslike basis, thus cutting the individual's tax bill.

They're doing things never tried before. For example, trained lecturers go into industrial plants, show the worker where his tax dollar goes and tell him how prudent officials might make it go further. And the Missouri Public Expenditure Survey says they're getting both results and national attention.

The taxpayers' slogan: "S O S—Save Our Security" has appeared on thousands of automobile windshields, store fronts and even postage meters.

How to public ojcials take to the idea?

"The principal obstacle we had to contend with was the charge that the Missouri Public Expenditure Survey had partisan political motives," says Keeton Arnett, survey director. "We are proud of the fact that this charge is heard less and less frequently.

"In the past few weeks nearly 300 state, local, and federal officials have actually signed pledges to cooperate in bringing about a 10 per cent reduction in state and local costs and a two billion dollar cut in federal nondefense expenditures."

The Public Expenditure Survey is financed largely through private subscriptions, many of them from the State's biggest businesses. Its functioning has been to unite taxpayer groups which were existing helter skelter, furnish them with tax information assembled by trained research men and organize the money-saving campaign on a united front.

Claim

Continued from Page 1

chukuo, collaboration of the Nanking Chinese regime and of Thailand, and "support of the Axis which has solemnly pledged to cooperate with Japanese in realization of a new Asiatic order."

Fall Imminent?

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Private advices received in New York today indicated that the fall of Manila is imminent.

They suggested arrangements based on the assumption that the Capital of the Philippines shortly would be in Japanese hands.

Between midnight and 9:35 a. m., E. S. T., only one brief dispatch had been received by New York Associated Press Headquarters from its Manila Bureau. That reported Gen. Douglas MacArthur's attempt to evacuate 300 seriously wounded from Manila by ship.

Censorship might have delayed later messages.

A few hours earlier General MacArthur's Wednesday communique said "the enemy is driving in great force from both north and south. . . . Our lines are being pushed back."

The Tokyo Radio broadcast a Japanese claim that an invading column advancing from the southeast was within 20 miles of Manila.

The fall of Manila would not necessarily mean the end of the Philippine campaign. United States and Philippine armed forces presumably would continue resistance in other parts of the islands.

War Styles Of '42 Follow Scarce Lines

Continued from Page 1

halt in production of new tires is necessary to conserve rubber for war purposes. They should now be assured that in addition to making plans for the rationing of tires, with an almost complete ban on new tires for civilian use, Government and industry are joining forces to produce 'war tires' and assure a maximum number of retreaded tires."

"While such tires may give less mileage and require slower driving than tires normally used, they would certainly be preferable to the laying up of automobiles needed in every phase of civilian defense and of vital importance in the transportation and economic life of the country."

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., are among manufacturers said to be ready to put tires made of reclaimed rubber on the market as soon as they get Government authority. OPM officials are waiting, however, to determine how the production of such tires may fit into the whole rubber conservation program.

Rules Subject to Change

In his tire rationing regulations just issued, Leon Henderson promises that quick changes will be made in the rules "should the situation change for the better." The present rubber shortage, he admitted, "will leave some of even the most vital needs unsupplied."

Thomas P. Henry, A. A. A. President, estimated that one half of the country's 27,000,000 passenger cars are now equipped with tires good for one to two years' driving.

Another factor in the tire supply picture is the decision to be made shortly regarding automobile production for civilian use.

An industry committee meeting, advanced from Jan. 15 to Jan. 5, will consider a request from lend-lease advisers that all civilian automobile production be cut off after the first of the year to save materials, machines, and labor.

Car Quota for January

Meanwhile a January quota of 102,424 cars, one-fourth the number produced in the same month a year ago, still stands, although Mr. Henderson has not guaranteed that the materials will be available to fill it.

The new wool conservation program just announced for the first three months of 1942 provides that manufacturers of worsteds and carpet wool will be cut to 50 per cent of their 1941 use for the same period. Manufacturers of woolens and other products containing wool will be cut to 40 per cent.

Under the wool labeling law, the amount of new and reworked wool must be carried on each woolen item sold.

Japan's Claims

TOKYO, Dec. 31 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—A Japanese Army communiqué today claimed that 3,000 British and American troops were killed and 9,000 captured from the start of the war in the Far East to Dec. 26.

Japanese casualties were 743 killed and 1,799 wounded, the communiqué said.

It reported that during that time the Japanese had shot down or destroyed on the ground 541 airplanes—135 of them bombers—with a loss of 49 Japanese planes.

The Army report said the Japanese had sunk or damaged 33 "large type vessels" which it did not otherwise identify, and four smaller ships. The Army said four Japanese ships had been sunk and 12 damaged.

Including the booty from the seizure of Hong Kong, the communiqué claimed the capture of mechanized units including 73 armored cars, 1,389 automobiles, 301 railway cars, 106 pieces of artillery, and large quantities of smaller arms and ammunition.

Berlin Claim

BERLIN, Dec. 31 (Official Radio Recorded by the (AP))—The Berlin Radio today broadcast the following dispatch, datelined Shanghai:

"Japanese tank formations which are approaching Manila, by making full use of the speed of their vehicles during their march on the city from the north and from the south, are only about four miles away from the city, according to reports from Manila received here (Shanghai) Wednesday."

(A familiar tactic of Axis propaganda is to exaggerate the progress of an advance with the objective of harming the adversary's morale.

Outnumbered U. S. Forces Fall Back Toward Manila

Continued from Page 1

had been reported 45 airline miles from the Capital. But a wide lake, the great Laguna de Bay, lay between that area and the Capital and they apparently were forming their forces to skirt that body of water on first-class roads.

There were two columns involved in that maneuvering southeast of Manila. One was reported yesterday to have reached the town of Dolores, some 35 miles from the Atimonan beachhead gained by a landing on the night of Dec. 23 from a fleet of 40 transports.

The other column then was reported at Luisiana, about 15 miles west from the original landing at Mauban, 20 miles up Lamon Bay from Atimonan.

Atimonan is a small fishing port 75 miles southeast of Manila.

To the north of the Capital, no new picture of the battle line has been drawn since unofficial reports Tuesday said General MacArthur's new and shortened line extended east and west through the town of Zaragoza, a point about 65 miles north of Manila.

The principal Japanese force, which began the major offensive against Manila by landing from 80 transports in the Lingayen Gulf Dec. 22, apparently was a short distance north of this line.

Manila Has Respite

The northern front was formed to defend the central Luzon plain running down to Manila from the Lingayen area.

Manila, meanwhile, was enjoying a rest from the savage bomb raids which spread destruction through the old city during the week end.

Up until this morning, no bombs have fallen on the open and defenseless Capital since the two-hour and four-minute attack last Sunday. But Japanese planes have flown over the city and have delivered a heavy assault on the United States fortress of Corregidor, in Manila Bay, since that Sunday raid.

The Army communique said that 27 men were killed and 80 wounded in the Japanese bombing of the Corregidor fortress.

Manila Urged to Quit

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31 (AP)—An English-speaking commentator on the Tokyo radio was heard last night recommending that Manila's defenders surrender to the Japanese.

The Columbia Broadcasting System's shortwave listening post, which recorded the broadcast, said the surrender proposal climaxed a propaganda commentary in English broadcast from Tokyo for the last two or three nights.

U. S. Islands Hit

TOKYO, Dec. 31 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—The Navy Section of Imperial Headquarters announced today that Japanese warships had repeatedly attacked United States islands within and below the Hawaiian Group since Dec. 17.

The announcement said hangars, wireless stations and other military installations on Maui, Johnston, Sand and Palmyra Islands had been destroyed.

Fight, Says Murphy

DETROIT, Dec. 30 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy, Former High Commissioner to the Philippines, said today it was important "that every foot of the way be contested" in the fighting about Manila.

In a statement addressed to the people of the islands, he said: "Shoot straight, never falter! Show them that it matters not how greatly we love peace, for always we love freedom more."

Arrangements were made for a recording of Justice Murphy's remarks, to be sent to California for broadcast by short-wave to the Philippines.

Six Planes Destroyer's Toll

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Navy reported that a single United States destroyer shot down six Japanese warplanes in the surprise assault upon Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7.

An extract from the log of the unnamed destroyer, released by the Navy, read:

"Observed torpedo plane come in from direction of Merry Point between Navy Yard and Kuahua Island, 30 or 40 feet altitude, headed for a battleship. About 200 or 300 yards from battleship dropped its torpedo and hit the battleship amidships.

"Sounded general quarters and commenced firing.

"Hit fourth plane coming in which was seen to crash in channel off Officers' Club landing.

"Machine-gun fire on eighth plane made it swerve to left, causing torpedo to drop and explode in bank about 30 feet ahead of this ship. Number One machine gun downed plane in Navy Yard channel.

"Third torpedo plane which was hit was observed headed for two cruisers astern. Plane went out of control, dropped its torpedo. This was about the eleventh plane to come in.

"Next plane hit came over dock but was downed with a short burst. Torpedo dropped in lumber pile and plane believed to have crashed on dock.

"Fifth brought down came down on starboard side, nosed directly into air and spun into crash, loosing its torpedo.

"Sixth plane brought down was a dive bomber during second phase of attack and after torpedo attack. This plane was shot down by anti-aircraft gun and those from other ships."

Physicists Hear Of New Energy

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 30 (AP)—A new theory designed to supply a "missing link" in the explanation of nuclear energy—the harnessing of which would give a nation a titanic force for peace or war—was presented today to the American Physical Society.

Dr. Julian Schwinger of Purdue reported to the natural scientists that he had worked out a mathematical explanation for an elusive factor in the understanding of what goes on in nuclei, termed the very cores of matter.

He said later in an interview:

"It is a study aimed at a better understanding of the way tremendous energy is released at sources thousands of times smaller than the molecule. Scientists long have sought the explanation, because it would solve many of the world's problems. If we could harness that energy, the war would be over."

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The Home Forum

At Mr. Henniger's—Secondhand

THE STOCK at Mr. Henniger's shows a definite decline this autumn. Perhaps it is the war. The collections of broken steel tools, sledge hammers and old pipe perhaps have been diminished by the demands of the armament industries. Mr. Henniger is not sure. He says people don't bring so many of these things to him nowadays; that's all. Mr. Henniger was always like that—offhand, cynical and forbidding, looking as if he would prefer you not to buy anything from him. A grim man with a flaming red beard and an expert eye for the useless, ugly, and unsalable.

All secondhand dealers, no doubt, can afford to be rather uppish like Mr. Henniger. They never have to worry about custom and thus may safely look down their noses at the buying public, which is irresistably attracted to a secondhand store. At Mr. Henniger's, you can always be sure of finding several men staring in the window; or, if it is the noon hour, a small crowd.

* * *

Today, for instance, an old gentleman wearing pince-nez, probably a professor from the university, was gazing at a spokeshave as if it were the most desirable objeet in the world. It was rusty and the edge of the blade was nicked, but the old gentleman's eyes sparkled with yearning for it. A little man who might have been a store clerk was standing next to him, his attention powerfully concentrated on a soldering iron, and next to him again was a prominent lawyer who seemed to have only one interest in life—a box of steel drills.

What visions of workmanship and construction each of them must have been enjoying, there at Mr. Henniger's window! What splendid shapes of wood the old professor would make with his spokeshave—sharpened up, of course, and scoured with coal oil to remove the rust! How boldly the clerk would embark on the enterprise of soldering everything in the house that needed it or not! How the lawyer would drill through steel in all directions! But, of course, each of them walked on after a time, rather pensively, with a sigh. No one ever buys these things. I think Mr. Henniger keeps them around because he likes to look at them himself.

In fact, so far as I have ever been able to discover personally, nobody has bought anything from Mr. Henniger since Mr. Pudbury purchased an ancient set of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, which he subsequently traded for a hand cultivator belonging to Mr. Bayliss (Mr. Bayliss having decided to embark on a career of culture). But I suppose Mr. Henniger does sell something sometimes, when nobody is looking, for he always has money to pay for anything you care to bring him.

* * *

To all the people who moon about his store he is tolerant, but distant. Today he watched solemnly, arms folded over his fiery beard, while the three gentlemen gazed through the window at the tools. Another gentleman—he wore an antique bowler hat and stiff white collar—was standing at the book-shelves, quietly reading a work on the principle of the hydraulic ram and similar devices. Near him a gentleman with an umbrella on his arm and spectacles far down his nose was thumbing over the annual report for the year 1927, of some society which devotes itself to the study of soil chemistry in agricultural countries.

* * *

Now, obviously, the gentleman in the bowler hat had no concern with hydraulic rams and was never likely to see one. His aged companion could have no direct interest in the chemistry of soils. But that is the way at Mr. Henniger's. All these ancient books take on a certain mystery and excitement, when they have been lying for years in these musty shelves. A store full of new books, even though they be in themselves interesting, is a poor substitute for Mr. Henniger's because here every book has a history and a human touch. You ask yourself, as you pick up some moth-eaten volume, what minds have absorbed it, how many others have thumbed these pages and pondered these sentences and handed the book on to still others. Anyone, if he has the money, can buy new books; but, among the old books at Mr. Henniger's, you are in a venerable and select company, even though it may be a trifle dull at times, as when it turns to soil chemistry and hydraulic rams.

* * *

So it is with everything else in this huge and dingy store. Every article, however, humble, has a history and the touch of human use about it. How many tasks has the humble spokeshave performed in its time? How many holes have been soldered up and repaired by this iron? What holes have been bored by these drills? These are the seasoned customer's private calculations and Mr. Henniger understands them. So he stands, arms folded, in tolerant meditation, aware of his own importance and the quality of his wares.

Now I will admit that the economic motive operates even at Mr. Henniger's, and that the price of his goods may attract some customers. I have seen men buy the most curious things because they were cheap, like the Vicar of Wakefield's son returning from the fair with a gross of green spectacles, traded for the family cow. I have heard authentic reports of a man who purchased an African drum, six feet in circumference, from Mr. Henniger, though it would hardly fit into his apartment, merely because it sold for $2; and I know personally a man who once bought a dozen glass eggs, used for attracting hens, though he owned none. But it was a bargain.

Nay, I know a poor fellow, his eyes dazzled by the display of cheap goods at Mr. Henniger's, who came home with three coal-oil lamps, though his house was well equipped with electric lights, simply because Mr. Henniger let the lot go for twenty-five cents. I ought to know that fellow. The lamps are still in my cellar. But all this was long ago, before the sale of the Encyclopaedia Britannica and since then, as I say, there has been no evidence of any merely monetary transactions at Mr. Henniger's.

* * *

Do not mistake the true motives of the men who haunt secondhand stores. It is something far higher than economics and mere avarice. It is, I contend (speaking as an inveterate haunter), a feeling of communion with the past and a natural sympathy with the adventures of humanity. Not your shiny new store, but your old secondhand store, is the true index of a nation's progress; for here is its cast-off wealth, here the goods that seemed so fine and modern only a few years ago and now are left behind in the human family's restless march.

In the secondhand store window, you can see the character and the constant change of any city or district—in the western town the saddles, bridles, and holsters; in seaside towns, the anchors, ropes, and old brass fittings; in the ancient town, the swords, silverware, antique vases, and old oak tables which have been the companions of certain families for generations. The special spirit of the community is there for any student of the secondhand to observe and enjoy.

As I said before, this autumn's stock at Mr. Henniger's is inferior in all metal items, probably due to the war. But I picked up there today a book on basket-making which I shall treasure and put away, to be read when I am an old man and have leisure for such delight. It is a magnificent volume, profusely illustrated, and it only cost fifteen cents. So I am looking forward now to an old-age of basket-weaving; but no doubt Mr. Henniger will start me off on some other tangent before then, with some other drastic price reduction. Still it was absurdly cheap at fifteen cents, the book on basket-weaving, and one cannot afford to miss a bargain in these days.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"TYROLEAN MUSIC:" *A Photograph by Egone*

THE TYROLESE have a flair. They live amid picturesque mountains; they love their mountains and are like them.

The Tyrolean Alps are never commonplace. They have a holiday appearance and a holiday air. Their grand and lofty peaks, at all times of the year, seem to invite the world to come, rest, throw off worries, be friendly.

These mountains are splendidly green in summer, superbly white in winter. Along their crystal streams are clustered clean, jaunty little villages. Snug against ponderous precipices are dignified, artistic, sparkling cities. From every bouquet of houses mount tall, slender, noble church steeples, as in New England.

The Tyrolean men and women also are tall, thin, finely constructed. They rejoice in the green of their woods, in the brilliance of their flowers, in the sweep of their Alpine ranges.

Their clothes and ways of life fit the mountain surroundings. The people revel in color. They have brilliant, daring, happy costumes—for outdoors, for hiking, for climbing mountainsides. And, of course, they like music. They yodel, sing, and form innumerable bands. In every cluster of three houses or more, there is a fire company and a band. They also work hard and are themselves hardy, frugal, pious, and freedom-loving. They have a good pattern of living. They are frank, kind, and shrewd. They are graciously hospitable toward their many guests. They are loyal, but not fanatical; happy, but not frivolous. They harmonize art with duty.

R. H. M.

Looking to God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"LOOK UNTO ME, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else." Thus wrote the prophet Isaiah (Isaiah 45:22), and his words fall as a blessed benediction on the world of today, with its "wars and rumours of wars," its strife, poverty, sin, sickness, and death. This admonition is entirely practical and can be applied to human problems of every name and nature, for truly our God is abundantly able to deliver us from every evil thing, just as He delivered those faithful ones of old from the lions, the fiery furnace, the flood, and the giant Goliath.

If those of us who are troubled and afraid from looking too much at the happenings around us in the world today would turn from such contemplation and, looking to God, who is too pure even to behold evil, remember that man is made in His image, we should do much towards helping to restore peace and harmony on the earth.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this Science, depicts very graphically evil's activity, where she says (p. 96): "This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace. The breaking up of material beliefs may seem to be famine and pestilence, want and woe, sin, sickness, and death, which assume new phases until their nothingness appears. These disturbances will continue until the end of error, when all discord will be swallowed up in spiritual Truth." And this passage corresponds with Jesus' words, when he spoke of "men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth" (Luke 21:26), and said (21:28), "When these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh."

Christian Science enables us to know that we are not helpless victims of circumstances. We are the blessed sons of God, and our sincere acknowledgment of this fact has with it the power to deliver us from any unhappy, fearful, or inharmonious situation in which we may find ourselves. Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 243), "The divine Love, which made harmless the poisonous viper, which delivered men from the boiling oil, from the fiery furnace, from the jaws of the lion, can heal the sick in every age and triumph over sin and death."

Daniel recognized the hatred of the truth he loved and lived, and knew that the love from God which he felt in his heart was able to annul this hatred and save him from harm in the lions' den. Fearlessly he turned to God in the threatening danger, and in so doing not only saved himself, but brought glory, honor, and praise to the God he worshiped.

Likewise, the present world situation is only the fermentation brought about by the leavening power of Truth in the human mind. It is bringing the scum to the surface to pass off, while the truth, loved and lived, will produce a blessed calm, a higher and greater understanding of God, a better and nobler humanity, and an enduring peace.

To be unduly alarmed over the seeming crisis or to resent it, returning hate for hate, will not help to bring the peace we long for, nor will it alleviate the suffering of those caught in the maelstrom; but a continual uplifting of our consciousness to realize the government of God, good, as supreme, and the holding of our own thought of friend and foe within the shadow of the Father's loving care, will bless all. In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says (p. 559), "The 'still, small voice' of scientific thought reaches over continent and ocean to the globe's remotest bound." Its power is dynamic, for it is leavening human consciousness, thereby annulling the passions that make for war.

As individuals, our part is to think rightly, denying reality and power to every display of error's claims of greed, strife, lust, and envy presented to us in the daily round. Every overcoming of evil with good aids in the destruction of the sum total of error. Such a fact makes each one's part important, regardless of where he may be stationed materially in world defense and peace. The conflict is primarily mental, waged between spiritual thinking and the illusive forces of evil. The victory on the side of right is certain, for Truth is invincible. Therefore, let us not fear, even though the angry waters may threaten to engulf us, but rather keep looking to God, who is ever able and willing to save those who trust in Him.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian]

Winter Hills

The great hills soar like mighty seas
Where blue horizons dimly rise—
White seas whose rolling billows break
In silence on the northern skies.

Like some mysterious oceans held
In flight by magic word or spell
The far slopes pause as if to wait
The spring's releasing miracle.

The patient valley roads reveal
No wonder at the white seas' flight;
Dark valleys hold their ancient peace
And silently the brooks unite.

Alone, with question pointed high
A farmhouse chimney's lilac spray
Fingers the sky's immensity
To feel the wonder of the day!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

Intorcându-ne către Dumnezeu

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Știința Creștină care apare pe această pagină

"INTOARCEȚI-VA la mine, și veți fi mântuiți toți cei ce sunteți la marginile pământului: căci eu sunt Dumnezeu și nu altul." Astfel a scris profetul Isaia (Isaia 45:22), și vorbele sale se revarsă ca o sfințită binecuvântare asupra lumei de azi cu ale sale "războaie și vești de războaie," lupte, sărăcie, păcat, boală și moarte. Această îndemnare este cu totul practică și poate fi aplicată tuturor problemelor omenești de orice fel, fiindcă Dumnezeu este într'adevăr cu prisosință în măsură să ne elibereze de orice nenorocire, după cum a eliberat pe acei credincioși de demult, de lei, cuptoare de foc, potop și uriașul Goliat.

Dacă acei dintre noi cari suntem turburați și înfricoșați când privim prea mult la cele ce se întâmplă în jurul nostru azi în lume, ne-am întoarce de la astfel de priveliște și îndreptându-ne spre Dumnezeu, care este prea curat chiar pentru a zări răul, ne vom aminti că omul este făcut după chipul Său, am face mult pentru restabilirea păcii și armoniei pe pământ.

In cartea fundamentală a Științei Creștine, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Știință și Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor), Mary Baker Eddy, Descoperitoarea și Fondatoarea acestei Științe, descrie foarte pitoresc activitatea răului, unde spune (p. 96): "Această lume materială devine chiar acum arena forțelor în conflict. De o parte va fi discordie și descurajare; de cealaltă parte va fi Știință și pace. Sfărâmarea crezărilor materiale poate apare drept foamete și molimă, lipsă și durere, păcat, boală și moarte, cari îmbracă forme diferite până când iese la lumină nimicnicia lor. Aceste turburări vor continua până la sfârșitul răului, când orice discordie va fi înghițită de Adevărul spiritual." Iar acest pasagiu corespunde cu cuvintele lui Isus când a spus "oamenii își vor da sufletul de groază, în așteptarea lucrurilor cari se vor întâmpla pe pământ" (Luca 21:26), și a grăit (21:28), "Când vor începe să se întâmple aceste lucruri, să vă uitați în sus, să vă ridicați capetele, pentrucă izbăvirea voastră se apropie."

Știința Creștină ne pune în măsură să ne dăm seama că nu suntem victime neputincioase ale împrejurărilor. Suntem fiii binecuvântați ai lui Dumnezeu, și recunoașterea sinceră din partea noastră a acestui fapt are puterea de a ne mântui de orice situație nenorocită, înspăimântătoare, sau nearmonioasă în care ne-am putea afla. Mary Baker Eddy spune în Science and Health (p. 243), "Iubirea divină care a făcut nevătămătoare vipera otrăvitoare, care a salvat oamenii din untdelemnul fierbând, din cuptorul de foc, din fălcile leului, poate tămădui bolnavii în orice timpuri și triumfa asupra păcatului și morții."

Daniel a recunoscut cu elorlalți pentru adevărul pe care-l iubea și trăia, și a știut că iubirea Domnului pe care o simțea în inima sa era capabilă să anuleze această ură și să-l salveze de nenorocire în groapa leilor. S'a întors fără frică către Dumnezeu în pericolul amenințător, și făcând aceasta nu s'a salvat numai pe sine, dar a adus strălucire, onoare și slavă Dumnezeului căruia se închina.

La fel, situația actuală mondială este numai fermentarea produsă de puterea de dospire a Adevărului în mintea omenească. Aduce sgura la suprafață pentru a se scurge, pe când dacă iubim și trăim adevărul, el va produce un calm binecuvântat, o înțelegere mai înaltă și mai mare a lui Dumnezeu, o omenire mai bună și mai nobilă și o pace durabilă.

A fi alarmat peste măsură asupra crizei aparente sau a o resimți, întorcând ură cu ură, nu ne va ajuta să realizăm pacea pe care o dorim, nici nu va alina suferința celor prinși în vâltoare; dar ridicarea continuă a conștiinței noastre pentru a ne da seama de cârmuirea lui Dumnezeu, bine, ca fiind supremă, și menținerea gândurilor noastre propril despre prieten și dușman în umbra grijei iubitoare a Tatălui, va mântui pe toți. In Science and Health Mary Baker Eddy spune (p. 559), "'Susurul blând și subțire' a cugetării științifice se întinde peste continent și ocean până la cele mai îndepărtate frontiere ale globului." Puterea lui este dinamică, pentrucă face să dospească constiința omenească, anulând astfel pasiunile ce duc la războaie.

Rolul nostru ca indivizi este să cugetăm drept, negând realitate și putere oricărei manifestări în care răul revendică lăcomie, dușmânie, desfrâu, și invidie ce întâlnim zilnic. Fiecare cucerire a răului prin bine ajută în distrugerea sumei totale a răului. Acest fapt face rolul fiecăruia important, fără a ține seamă de postul în care ne-am afla materialmente în apărarea mondială și în pace. Conflictul este în prima linie mintal, lupta dându-se între cugetare spirituală și forțele amăgitoare ale răului. Izbânda de partea dreptului este sigură, Adevărul este invincibil. De aceia, să nu fim înfricoșați, chiar dacă apele mâniate amenință să ne înghită, ci să ne îndreptăm către Dumnezeu, care este întotdeauna în măsură și doritor să salveze pe aceia care se încred într'Insul.

Informațiile referitoare la literatura Științei Creștine în limba română, se pot obține dela Societatea de Editură a Științei Creștine (The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Not in One Night-Time

Not in one night-time could I change, completely,
But rather; I shall change slowly as the leafing tree,
I shall change softly, as the dusk that gathers
And first inspired those thoughts of fear in me.

Not in one night-time could I know, completely,
But rather; I shall know through hours of precious worth
The wisdom you have shown me; of God's goodness,
His light will always shine upon my earth.

MARY E. ADAMS

There Is a Mountain Challenge

WHY DO MEN climb mountains?

The simplest, if perhaps an evasive, answer is that most men don't. Mountains are as old as the earth, mankind's contact with them as old as the race, but the compelling urge to climb and conquer is something very new under the sun. Ancient man did not climb. Primitive man does not climb. To the western mind, the superstitions and rituals of the Rongbuk lamas, murmuring over prayer wheels as they gaze at their Chomolungma, may appear to bear slight relation to the world of fact and reality in which we live our lives. Actually, however, they spring from one of the most ancient and deep-rooted of all human attitudes, and the weight of history, of tradition, of the folkways of centuries lies behind them. It is not the Tibetan lamas, turning their prayer wheels, but the men of the West, struggling up the mountainside high above them, who are the exotic and alien ones—the bearers of "a banner with a strange device."

The spirit of exploration and adventure is so ingrained a part of our modern western civilization that we are apt to take it for granted. Is there an unknown continent? We discover it. An unsailed sea? We cross it. A mysterious jungle or desert or mountain peak? We journey to the ends of the earth to find and know them and make them ours. . . . Yet for the great mass of mankind, down through the ages, this has not been the case at all. The unknown, the remote and inaccessible places of the earth have, to be sure, always had the power to stir the human imagination, but far more often to awe and dread than to inquiry and action. Modern man, staring at the horizon, sees beyond it a challenge and a promise; his ancestors, with rare exceptions, saw only darkness. . . .

It was no accident that men first began climbing mountains in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. On the contrary, it was a direct result of the profound changes that were occurring in the world and in men's ways of looking at it. This was the era of Napoleon and Goethe and Beethoven, of the American and French Revolutions, of the birth of science and democracy and the beginnings of industrial civilization. In every sphere of human thought and activity the bonds of ancient tradition were being broken; frontiers were pushed back with dazzling rapidity; and in the province of physical adventure, no less than in politics, science and the arts, men found themselves looking about them with fresh and eager eyes. The Alps, towering above the very nub of Europe, had for unnumbered centuries moved mankind only to awe and terror. Now, suddenly, they were a challenge, beckoning it to try its newfound knowledge and skill and courage.

And the story of mountaineering began.—From "High Conquest; the Story of Mountaineering." by JAMES RAMSEY ULLMAN. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Lone House in Sharp Weather

High up the frigid slope that my road passes,
I see the dark shawls of juniper.
The wave of dark has flowed over it;
the forms
Of deep clouds have blotted the stars.
Only one house far up on the hard crest
Follows my footsteps with an inquisitive eye.

D. S.

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Intimate Message: Washington

Starting 1942 Right ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

Events presage that 1942 will be for Americans a year of "plain living" and "high thinking."

We start off the new year significantly with an official day of prayer and our first real deprivation of a material "necessity"—rubber tires.

Other shortages and many days of prayer are bound to follow in the year we are now entering.

"The new year of 1942 calls for the courage and the resolution of old and young to help win a world struggle in order that we may preserve all we hold dear," President Roosevelt said in his proclamation setting aside Jan. 1, 1942, as a "day of prayer, of asking forgiveness of our shortcomings of the past, of consecration to the tasks of the present, of asking God's help in days to come."

"We are confident in our devotion to our country, in our love of freedom, in our inheritance of courage," the President said. "But our strength, as the strength of all men everywhere," he added, "is of greater avail as God upholds us.

"We need His guidance that this people may be humble in spirit but strong in the conviction of the right; steadfast to endure sacrifices and brave to achieve a victory of liberty and peace."

High thinking, described by President Roosevelt as necessary for victory will be done by Americans while walking to work, carrying groceries home from the store or hoeing in their victory gardens. It can be done just as effectively, if not more so, in these humble occupations than while riding in shiny new automobiles or sitting at bathing beaches.

New Satisfactions Appear Due

Right now the nation is feeling considerable discomfort from the transition necessary to harden itself to wartime strength. Once this period of confusion and adjustment is passed, new satisfactions of the "simple life" will begun to be felt.

For some this period of transition will pass more quickly than for others.

Here in Washington, for instance, many Government employees are upset because their bureaus have been ordered to move to other cities. Family ties and companionships will have to be severed; homes sold; children taken from neighborhoods where they have grown up. Government clerks generally have accustomed themselves to security. A change in location of operations reacted like a bombshell on many in the affected agencies.

Some Government employees are taking it in change in their stride. Friends of ours, attached to the Patent Office, as soon as it was finally determined that their bureau should be moved to Richmond, Va., struck out wtih two other couples to look over the housing situation in the Virginia Capital. Considering the future uncertainty of transportation, they had made up their minds to move their family, rather than counting on the head of the house to commute. They found living quarters scarce in Richmond, but located a suitable place in one afternoon. The other two couples, still fretting about having to move from Washington, found nothing.

Reduce Wants Rather Than Hoard

Temptation to hoard is another bogey of this transition period. The silk stocking rush is over, a run on tires was nipped by Government action, but store shelves are being stripped of golf balls, pineapple and sugar.

Sugar! The saying goes that as soon as you say war and scarcity to Americans they rush out and buy sugar despite the warning that to do so is not only unpatriotic but carries the risk of attracting certain pests.

Even hoarded goods can't last forever and soon or later even the frantic hoarder will have to learn to reduce his wants instead of increasing his possessions.

Scarcity of industrial raw materials for civilian use is bringing about many readjustments in business and employment that loom large to the individuals concerned but do not appear unsurmountable to a nation that needs all the wealth-producing power it can muster.

Willingness to leave the old behind and accept the new will shorten the period of confusion and transition for individuals and for the nation. The familiar New Year's greeting "ring out the old, ring in the new. Ring out the false, ring in the true," has special significance this year.

The Country Speaks: On the Road

Soldier's Holiday ..... *By Carlyle Morgan*

I find that people still remember me—with skepticism as to my sincerity or doubts of my Americanism—as a pedestrian who **prefers to walk.** Leaving sincerity to one side (I never, after all, refuse a ride) a wish to be permitted to use one's feet is no proof of lack of Americanism. The soldier who preferred to walk is my Exhibit A. He was two or three miles from home when I pulled up beside the curb. He got in.

"I suppose I may as well ride," he sighed. "But I meant to walk. I'm trying to keep in training."

I had been feeling guilty about some other soldiers whom I had passed on the highways. They deserved a lift. But I had not then learned to distinguish between hitchhikers in and out of uniform. But now, the first soldier I picked up was one who would rather walk! Still, I was making up to my conscience. I couldn't let him out.

"I should think you'd get enough walking in your business," I remarked, firmly, shifting into second gear.

"Well, I've been home a couple of weeks."

"Going back soon?"

"Can't say. I'm due for a discharge. I'm over age."

"Perhaps you won't get it, now that the Japanese have trouble."

"Oh, there isn't a fellow I know who would want a discharge now," he said. "It is just that in the meantime some of us have to wait to hear when to report."

"The Japs don't know yet what they did at Pearl Harbor, do they?"

"I'll say they don't. Even the boys who used to grouse about army life are all in it for keeps now. You don't hear the things you used to."

"How long have you been in training?"

"Ten months."

"I see you've got a stripe."

"Oh, that doesn't mean anything. But our outfit is rated pretty high. We'd be among the first to go if they needed new men anywhere." He talked very quietly.

"It's a good thing," he reflected, "that business at Pearl Harbor. Too bad it had to happen that way. But maybe it will save a lot of lives in the long run. My stop is the next street, if you don't mind. Thanks for the lift."

"Thanks for riding," I said, feeling that far from atoning for my previous neglect of soldiers I had only interfered with one who, like myself, was a purposeful pedestrian. He had wanted to walk. But some sense of mutual obligation made him ride. I had tried to repair my own conscience. But all I had done was help to "soften up" one of Uncle Sam's boys.

As a pedestrian, I never did that. So, you see, one may be a better American afoot than awheel. Next time I pick up a soldier, I hope it will be one who prefers to ride. Or, if you notice a lad in khaki, "hoofing it" home or back to camp, would you mind giving him a "lift" for me?

To Change the Subject:

Tryst With Childhood ..... *By Ethel C. Ince*

Speaking from the south portico of the White House to a world wide audience, on Christmas Eve, the heads of the two great English-speaking nations proclaimed a tryst with childhood. Turning away, for that occasion, from weighty and complicated considerations of a co-ordinated defense program, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill dwelt upon thoughts of homes and happiness and of the future of little children who were gathering around Christmas trees in both hemispheres, to celebrate the birth of a child nearly two thousand years ago.

Referring to England's epic resistance of aggression during the past two years, President Roosevelt declared that Mr. Churchill "and his people have pointed the way in courage and sacrifice for the sake of little children everywhere." Mr. Churchill, speaking of "the stern tasks and formidable years that lie before us," called on his audience to resolve "that by our sacrifice and daring these same children shall not be robbed of their inheritance or denied their right to live in a free and peaceful world."

Christianity's Larger Vision

Such tributes to childhood are natural and timely at the Christmas season, when the thoughts of those who keep the festival are turned to him who counselled his followers that except they became "as little children" they should not enter into the kingdom of heaven. The occasion is one on which we may wisely choose to remember, too, that the larger vision of childhood which has been slowly dawning on the world for centuries is peculiarly the gift of the teachings of Christianity.

The pagan philosophies contained some admirable ethical precepts that ennobled the lives of their earnest followers. But none of them caught the vision of the spiritual nature of true childhood and identified it with real manhood. That was the inspired message of the Founder of Christianity. When he "called a little child unto him and set him in the midst of them," a new day began to dawn for childhood. Like all profound ideas, its dawn has been slow in a world bending beneath the burden of adult preoccupations.

The full beauty of its teaching did not find expression in literature and acceptance in life until two late Eighteenth Century poets made it their theme. William Wordsworth's Lyrical Ballads have been said to mark the "discovery" of childhood—the recognition of childhood as a spiritual realm which an adult may re-enter only after he has shaken the dust of materiality from his feet. William Blake's poems envisaged true childhood as a state of pure joy—a transcendent heritage that no worldly pleasures could rival.

The note that these poets sounded awakened echoes among other writers and thinkers, calling the Nineteenth Century to an entirely new concept of childhood that is still a leading influence for those who accept the Christian view of life.

Childhood's Inheritance

To the dictatorship regimes, a child is a puppet whose destiny is to increase the ranks of their myrmidons, when it is instilled with their doctrines and bent to their will. To the Christian democracies, a child is an individual endowed with inherent spiritual resources that, when cultivated, have potentialities of measureless good for itself and society.

In moving toward the new era which President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill have foreshadowed in the Atlantic Charter, our steps will be surer, our motives purer, if we remember our tryst with childhood. For the gratification of selfish national ambitions, of greed for commercial gain or political power, of claims of racial superiority or inferiority—or any other of the false arguments that impel some men to make slaves of others—can have no place in a world in which childhood comes into its inheritance of free and peaceful living.

In keeping our tryst with childhood, we may think of the lines in which Blake expressed his poetic fancy:

"I give you the end of a golden string,
Only wind it into a ball,
It will lead you in at Heaven's gate
Built in Jerusalem's wall."

Source of Rubber Seen in Lush Shrub of Southwest

Tests with guayule seeds in California forecast rubber content as high as 30 per cent.

By Max K. Gilstrap

Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It's pronounced "gwä-yōō'-lā." You may as well learn how to say it now, because it's likely to become the source of rubber for your automobile tires, garden hose, and countless other necessities used in everyday living during the next few years.

Speaking of guayule last week in the United States Senate, Senator Sheridan Downey of California said that this deciduous shrub, native to the dry plateaus of central Mexico, may be a means of supplying this country with enough rubber to offset shipments now threatened by Japan in the Far East. At the same time he announced that he would reintroduce a bill early in 1942 proposing governmental acquisition of 45,000 acres of land for the purpose of developing this rubber-producing plant in the United States.

Already the Government's financial support for the planting of all available guayule seed as a means of solving the rubber shortage has been obtained by William O'Neil, President of the General Tire and Rubber Company. For a year and a half Mr. O'Neil had urged immediate expansion of guayule and the training of farmers and mechanics in the growth and milling of the plant.

Guayule, as any southwestern cowboy will tell you, is a low, aromatic shrub which covers the plains of Texas and Mexico like a gray-green blanket. For years it had no apparent use other than perhaps to afford shelter for lanky jack rabbits darting for protection from circling hawks; offering shade for lizards on the hot desert sands, or forming a background for the nightly serenades of yapping coyotes—until in the early 1900's a wide-awake American prospector named Peter Carnahan came along.

Quality Improved

Discovering by chance that the plant was 10 per cent rubber, Mr. Carnahan interested American financiers in the project of milling the shrub in Mexico. A company was formed, peons were hired to gather the guayule, and shipments were made to the United States until 1912, when the Mexican Revolution drove the company out.

Before leaving, however, two of the company botanists, Frank Lloyd and Dr. W. B. McCallum, gathered thousands of varieties of guayule seeds which they brought to Salinas, Calif., and planted.

There for almost 30 years they have been improving the quality of the plant by careful seed selection and by cross breeding until now the domesticated plant contains 23 per cent rubber, or over twice as much as the native Mexican shrub. It is Dr. McCallum's opinion that the rubber content can be further increased to 30 per cent.

A nursery has been established by the concern, where quantities of the shrub are grown from seed, totaling sufficient number of seedlings annually to plant over 3,000 acres. The rubber was first known under the trade names of "Duro," for the lower grades, and "Ampar" for the refined product, and has been marketed to manufacturers of rubber articles in the same manner as the Hevea tree.

Asked why guayule rubber has not been developed on a large commercial scale previously, the producers say that its price has been 17 cents a pound whereas rubber from the Hevea tree in the Far East could be delivered to New York for a much lower price. While Hevea sells today at an all-time high of 22½ cents it has been sold on the Singapore market for as low as three cents a pound.

Tops Cut Off

To raise guayule, a usual method calls for a pre-sprouting of seeds and planting in outside nursery beds. Irrigation gives the plants a good start and at the end of eight months their tops are cut off and the shrubs are dug up and transplanted into fields, 8,000 to the acre. After heavy winter rains the plants are cross-cultivated andl left for a growing period of four or five years, at the end of which they usually yield a ton of rubber to the acre.

An alternative cultivation plan, backed by Dr. David Spence of Stanford University, requires the planting of the seed in an open field and harvesting at the end of the first year. This method is said to yield more rubber per acre, thus bringing the price down to 10 cents a pound which compares favorably with the current price of Hevea and with its normal price of 6 to 16 cents. If this method is found to be feasible it could make the United States self-sufficient in rubber within three years according to William O'Neil.

As to climatic requirements, the Southwest presents conditions usually suited for guayule cultivation. The plant will grow in California, New Mexico, Texas and Arizona, and it might grow in Washington, Oregon, Utah, and Nevada.

Dry Period Needed

It demands a temperature of not lower than 15 degrees F., long winter rains and a long dry spell in the summer. While the rain could be replaced by irrigation, the dry period is essential, for it is during this period that the rubber content increases, whereas rains cause the production of good foliage growth with little rubber.

In the milling process developed by the Intercontinental Company, rubber has been taken from all parts of the plant except the leaves. The entire plant is dug up, dried, and then crushed by stones to extract the juice much as cider is extracted from apples.

The mashed material is then put in a large water-filled vat where the wood pulp sinks to the bottom and the rubber rises to the top. Because there is a good deal of cork in this rubber the next operation removes the cork by filling the air holes in it with water under pressure, thus waterlogging the cork which sinks.

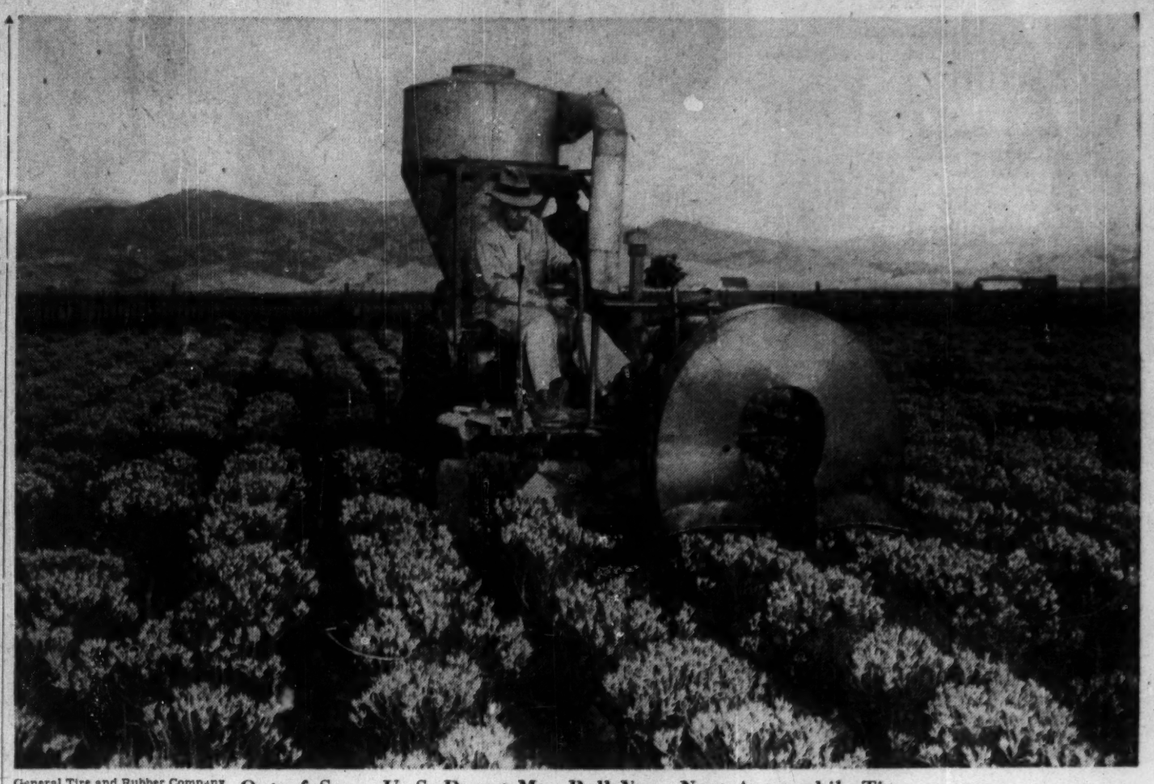
The residue then is rubber, chemically identical with Far Eastern rubber, except for a resin content of 18 to 20 per cent as against 4 per cent in tree rubber. The rubber is dried, cured, and pressed into 100-pound bricks and is ready for processing into tires, boots, gloves, golf balls, treads for tanks, belting for industries, and multitudinous other uses.

While domestic rubber cultivation is still in its early stages, producers are confident that its economic aspects will compare favorably with those of Far Eastern production under conditions of coolie labor. Since this is regarded as true, even in the face of a $5-a-day wage in the United States compared with a 20-cent-a-day wage in the Orient, it indicates the importance of machinery in the production of guayule rubber.

Already several hundred persons have found employment in the guayule fields in and around Salinas, and the prospect is for a great increase of labor in the very near future.

Marginal Lands Used

One of the most pleasing aspects about the whole idea of gauyule rubber cultivation is that it can be accomlished on marginal land which is little suited to other forms of agriculture. Thus there is a wide field for expansion of commercial plantings in California and other sections of the West.



General Tire and Rubber Company

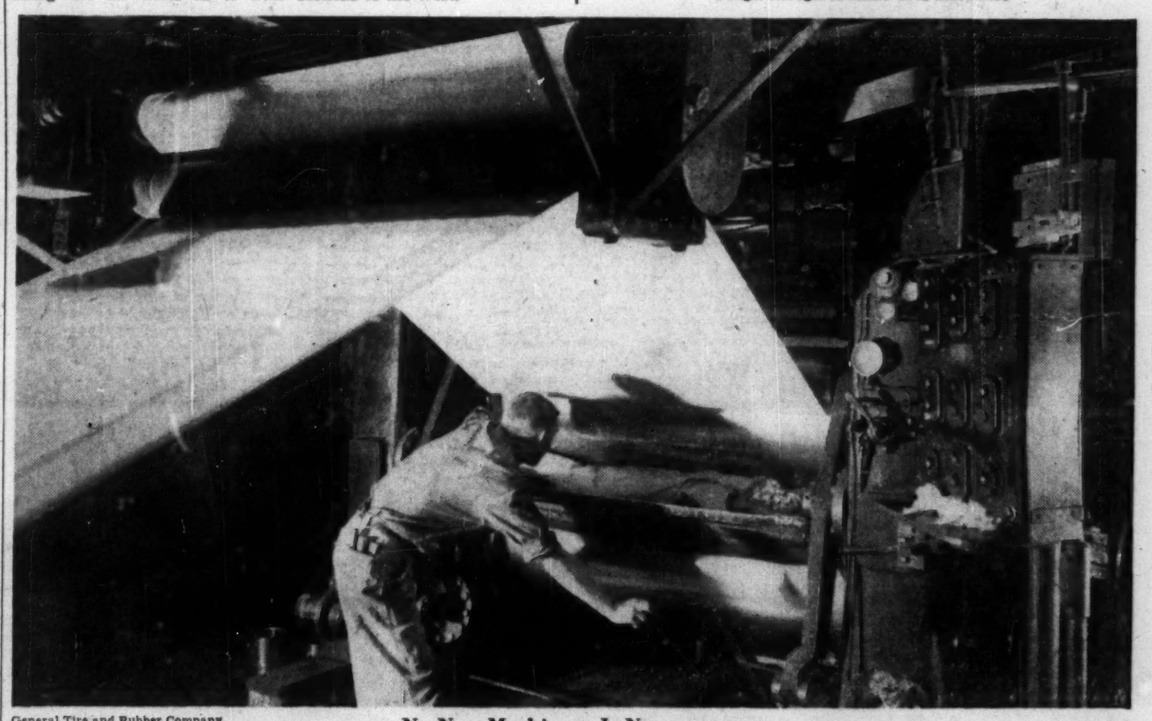
Out of Some U. S. Desert May Roll Your Next Automobile Tires

This contraption is at work on endless rows of guayule rubber plants. Its task is to gather seed, and it was developed by the Intercontinental Company at Salinas, Calif. The seeds are sucked inside as if the machine were a giant vacuum cleaner, and then stored in bins at each acre plot of guayule. Enough seeds are on hand now for the immediate planting of 110,000 acres.

Ewing Galloway

Guayule Rubber Is Tough

Tough enough to make tires like these



General Tire and Rubber Company

No New Machinery Is Necessary

Just like standard Hevea tree rubber from the Far East, guayule rubber will roll through high speed processing machinery such as this, photographed at the General Tire and Rubber plant in Akron, Ohio.

Private Life of a Dictator

Today's Woman

Lace Now Trims The Fashion Picture

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lace leaps again into high fashion. And what could be lovelier to wear as the old year vanishes, as though it had never been, and 1942 comes spinning down the runway to a perfect take-off? Lace—lace with its filmy softness and allure, its tensile strength and lasting qualities so subtly in tune with the times, may be found in everything from the beguiling nightcaps, snoods and dainty confections tied pertly around the head, to the bewitching ankle-length "ballerinas" which swirl and swing and sway to our modern rhythms. Overalls may be in the offing, but lace is the mood for the holiday hour.

Perhaps this mood is stimulated by the extraordinary collection of rare old heirloom English laces being sold for the benefit of the child war victims of England. This goes on sale at Lord & Taylor's for three weeks beginning Dec. 30. All expenses in connection with the sale of the collection are borne by the store, leaving the full amount of money realized from it to be used for this good purpose. Later the laces not bought by New York purchasers will travel to various other cities throughout the country, so that buyers elsewhere may have opportunity to select from them and do their bit for the British children.

The laces have been donated by persons from all walks of life in England, from the Queen down to the simplest cottage dweller—all have given of their most cherished pieces. Queen Mary's gift is a bridal veil of rare beauty, and there are laces that belonged to Queen Charlotte in the 18th century, to Marie Antoinette, and even to Napoleon, for lace in those days was worn by men as well as by women.

Her Majesty's Shawl

The gorgeous Honiton shawl lined with pink sheer, given to the collection by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, would look every bit as handsome if worn over ivory shoulders to the opera tonight, as it did when it was first worn to a levee at Buckingham palace. That fragile bit of black Chantilly lace, once the precious lappet of some French beauty, will go to a party worn on the head of some 1942 blond with equal elegance.

It is illuminating to realize that practically all of this wonderful heirloom lace, now being sold in the aid of children, was made by women and little children of other times.

In England till almost the middle of the 19th century, in districts where lace-making was important, almost the only schools were lace schools. Lace-making was the principal thing taught, and a little reading was added. In Northamptonshire the girls of that (happily vanished) day, left day school at the age of eight and joined the lace school where they worked 10 hours a day. They earned about sixpence a day and were paid once a month.

Tots, Too, Made Lace

At Madrid, in 1797 "more than 2,000 women and children (more than a third of the city's population) worked at this industry." In Portugal, towards the middle of the 19th century, children of four years of age were sent to the lace school, where, seated at pillows proportioned to their height, they were taught to manage the bobbins.

As her contribution to the fund for child war victims of England, Lilly Daché designed a deep-crowned black sombrero type hat to be worn with an enveloping cloud of Chantilly lace. Not everyone, of course, could wear that. There is much in knowing how to wear laces. If they are not worn with style, half their loveliness is lost. It vanishes like silvery hoarfrost before an imperious sun. Spanish beauties always knew how to make their laces count. Their mantillas, which were held sacred by law and could not be seized for debt, were always worn with an air.

You might consider this when you pounce on one of those charming little lace squares that have crept into our shops and into high fashion, doubtless due to our more intimate friendships with our South American neighbors. You will find them in both white and black lace. The fluted ruffle edging, gathered full at each corner, makes a charming frame for a pretty face, as you adjust one corner above your forehead and press the tiny snapper on two other ends beneath your chin. They are going to lots of holiday parties. Particularly popular will be the ones sprinkled with sparkling paillettes.

Graces Many a Collection

Lace has proved a much-sponsored fashion in holiday and resort collections. Alone, or in combination with fabrics, in slim or bouffant silhouettes, in black and in colors, you can trace its growing popularity.

You will see heavy black lace in bands making a striking trimming on an American Beauty taffeta frock. Black lace sleeves in a traditional robe de style of black velvet are especially handsome. Another black velvet, designed as a stately evening gown, may have a heavy white point de Venise outlining the drop shoulders and short sleeves which are set off by delicate ruchings of lace. One fetching evening gown I noticed was an unusual combination of peacock blue slipper satin with champagne-colored lace of point de Venise—the lace embroidered with ribbons of the satin. Lace of the same kind trimmed the long mousquetaire satin mitts.

Joseph Whitehead in his luncheon fashion show at the Cotillion Room of the Pierre, found his show being stolen by a white lace long-torso gown which introduced back fullness by the use of floating panels of white tulle. Another full-skirted dance dress whirled past where the two-color treatment was shown in the use of sky-blue lace above peach taffeta for the skirt front and the reverse for the back.

One of his designs, brought forth in furtherance of the ballerina fashion, was a gown of sea-green lace which gave the impression of a redingote, the slim hip and the hem banded with more lace. Worn with long dusty pink gloves, and a matching headdress, this costume was a perfect illustration of the wide possibilities of lace.

New dance fashions for college girls send them off in a whirl of point d'esprit or lace with snug bodices fashioned of taffeta or jersey. A close-fitting long-torso top of black celanese taffeta with a sweetheart neck was accented by a flattering lace cuff turned down all around. Among the waltz dresses was a stiff blue brocade shot with silver, having a bodice of blue satin and a décor of black lace. This was enhanced by a mantilla of black lace—not large and entangling, but short and chic.

Step into your modern lace dancing frock with a backward glance of remembrance. Wear your modern lace mantilla with grace. Perhaps you will also wear a bit of the heirloom lace sold for the benefit of the English children of today. And, as you rejoice in its antique beauty, you will also appreciate, as never before, the loveliness of the lace our machine age gives us without the toil and hardship that accompanied the making of the old.

Zoltan S Farkas; J. Walker Grimm; Scott-d'Arazien

Lace leaps into fashion and also does its bit for England. Top row, left: Formal evening gown of shocking pink lace. Its neck, sleeves, and peplum are bordered with sequins appliquéd in a flower design that follows the design of the lace. Center: A huge triangle of wispy Chantilly lace, delicately ruffled on all sides, can be equally fetching, whether tossed over the head as a mantilla or worn over the shoulders as a knotted fichu. Martha Washington style. The model's elbow-length mitts are also of black Chantilly. Right: From across the water comes this lappet of fragile Chantilly lace. Once used as a dainty head covering, in the time of Victoria, it now takes its place, along with the mantilla, as a thoroughly intriguing headdress for evening wear. Below: Lilly Daché designed this deep-crowned black felt sombrero-type hat as her contribution to the lace collection now being sold for the benefit of British children. The cloud of sheer Chantilly lace which is attached under its brim may be worn in many a way.

'Red Flannels' Return To Favor

By the Associated Press

A revolutionary fashion note was heralded recently in New York's smartest fashion centers:

Long underwear is coming back.

Not the kind of "longies" that grandpa wore—the modern style is a two-piecer, streamlined, woolly but light, and designed to eliminate scratching.

The combination weighs approximately a pound and a half and contains about 50 per cent wool.

A survey of manufacturers involved in covering the male body for the winter showed a surprising boom in the long underwear business, with total consumption for 1941 estimated at 150 per cent over sales two years ago. Civilian purchases last month showed a 20 per cent increase over the same period last year.

Stylists credit (or blame) the Army and Navy for the boom. Months ago, three woolen underwear suits were supplied to each of 1,500,000 Army men; in the last 12 months more than 7,500,000 suits were produced solely for the Army, with huge orders still unfilled.

The Navy Department's Bureau of Supplies and Accounts says that approximately 346,000 suits of heavy underwear will be bought for Navy use during the 1942 fiscal year.

As for the office worker, farmer, miner—prices range from 68 cents to $15 per suit—although one ultra-smart Madison Avenue store features long underwear for $29.50.

The real boom is out in the country; few city men want to take a chance of being overheated or taken for a ride on the ankle-length numbers. Of 18 men interviewed, not one owned up to having a pair. One man, however, met the problem halfway.

"My wife wears 'em," he said hopefully.

Colonial History Parades Around Modern Rooms On Wallpapers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

With apologies to those who like to hurry through their shopping, this report of currently popular wallpapers pauses in the Orient on its way to Manhattan's home decoration shops. The delay is unavoidable, for wallpaper designers and salespeople and the feminine weakness for romance conspire this season to encourage such dallying.

To China, in 1800, or earlier, were wafted tales of the love the American people felt for their first President. Chinese merchants, seeking the direct route to the American tea market, found it in the mounting tide of patriotic sentiment in the new Republic, and hastened to do what Occidental advertising wizards would do today. They packaged their tea in the one way they felt would lower the sales resistance of Americans. They imprinted a likeness of George Washington on the tea box paper which they made up for American trade.

Patriotic but Not Martial

This remote beginning to a wallpaper story is characteristic of the romantic detours you travel when you go wallpaper buying today. For a fragment of that old, delicately wrought tea box paper inspired the creation recently of the "Washington Arbor" wallpaper, one of many similar historical papers which are the predominant vogue, and which, almost without exception, send you posting back to the delightful realm of early American folkways.

Patriotic wallpapers, they might be called, for they breathe the patriotic theme, although few among them strike the martial note. Rather do the papers cast the gracious spell of Colonial culture upon the interiors they adorn. And, unless you are planning to entertain Axis agents this season, these authentic reproductions and subtle modernizations of early American patterns probably will appeal to you as perfect settings for hospitality—and for your mahogany, pine, and maple classics.

Quaint Scenic Panoramas

Scenic panoramas, as they were quaintly conceived by early American lithographers; mural papers zestfully narrating Washington's inaugural and the war of the Revolution; designs adapted from old calicos, carpet bags, historic documents, and spiderweb handwork; wonderful effects utilizing merely the stripes of the flag; rollicking papers with sailors and clipper ships, anchors aweigh; patterns employing national symbols, as sheafs of wheat for peace and plenty, eagles for strength and freedom, pineapples for good fortune—these are grouped for you in blending colors and patterns to assure harmony from room to room of your home.

Decorators are pleased with the trend. They feel it indicates that American women at last have gained sufficient confidence in their own decorating prowess to forsake unimaginative painted walls for the more individual offerings of wallpapers. Furthermore, it places at their disposal a wider variety of settings for the new furniture they are creating.

"We will develop three main types of rooms this season," an alert decorator in an old New York department store said to me. "There will be modern interiors; rooms in which are blended eighteenth and nineteenth century pieces; and, newest and most exciting, sophisticated versions of provincial American furniture, giving play to regional characteristics. Vermont and Pennsylvania have yielded the first designs for the new pieces.

"The commemorative and documentary wallpapers and those inspired by patterns in old Colonial houses are perfect settings for these," she concluded.

Williamsburg Pattern

So much has been written about the magnificent Williamsburg papers, revived in connection with the restoration of historic Williamsburg, Va., that one can but remind you that these lovely patterns, representing the flower of Colonial design, can adorn the walls of American homes far removed from the Virginia Capitol.

To mention a few, there are the delicate floral designs based on textiles of the Chippendale period; the reproductions of the Governor's palace; the martial yet pleasing commemorative series depicting British redcoats and American colonials against a scenic background of the Capitol; and two borders of special interest, featuring craftsmen of Williamsburg and the triumvirate, Washington, Jefferson, and Lafayette.

An important feature of the Williamsburg restoration is the inspiration it has given architects and decorators to revive the eighteenth century spirit in homes today, comparable to the classic revival, which was stimulated by the excavation of Pompeii.

Aids Federal Trend

Nancy McClelland lends distinguished aid to the Federal trend in a series of papers based on authentic pieces, inspired by Washington's inaugural.

Among effective patriotic papers at moderate rates are "Designs of Today," issued by Richard Thibaut, in New York. These include a delicate colonial pattern, "Aureola"; "The American Revolution," alternating reposeful pastoral groups with military campfire scenes; and various striped papers.

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Sophie Davis Finds Joy in Selecting Other People's Clothes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Do you suppose that for $10 you could pick out a suitable outfit for a young girl who is going out to look for her first job? I'd like to have you charge it to my account."

This was the request that Sophie Davis, Filene's clothes consultant, received one day from a woman at one of Boston's welfare organizations. The girl had just been graduated from high school. She was outstanding in scholarship but of a poor family, and her clothes were so shabby that the friendly woman at the welfare center was afraid her appearance would keep her from getting the much-needed work.

"I'll do my very best to select an outfit. Send the child right over," was Mrs. Davis' characteristic and enthusiastic reply. This was just the kind of problem her warm heart delighted in solving.

And solve it she did. From hat to gloves, including a slip and a bag. "You should have seen the child in the tricky little blue suit we found reduced to $3.95," she smiled proudly. "The total did come to $10.50, though," she added, "but I called my client and she didn't mind that."

Gave Her Confidence Besides

A new outfit was not the only thing that Mrs. Davis gave the girl. When she confessed that she was "scared stiff" of her approaching interview, Mrs. Davis took her in hand. "Let's pretend I'm the employer," she said. "I'll sit here in this dressing room. You go down there to the end of that aisle (they were in the dress department) and then walk up here as if you were coming to apply for a job. Remember, you've got something I want. Keep your head right up and smile that big smile of yours." They laughed over their little game, and the girl relaxed. When she marched away in her new outfit, she went with new poise and an assured step. And she got a job at the first place she applied.

Whether it's a $10 transaction like this or a $1,000 wedding she is planning, Sophie Davis puts zest into her job. It's helping people that interests her most, and of course that what makes her successful . . . that plus her keen eye for color and her ability to visualize the effect she desires to achieve.

She has loved designing clothes and experimenting with colors ever since she was a little girl. She made her first dress when she was fourteen. Her mother bought her some percale and she cut out the garment without any pattern.

Began by Selling Hats

Her present work, which takes her all over Filene's large store, really began when, as a widow with a small child to support, she took a job in the millinery department. When she sold a customer a hat, she always visualized what should be worn with it. She could seldom resist advising her customer to buy the type and shade of gown or wrap she had in mind. And great was her delight when a patron would come back to show her that she had followed the advice and was pleased with the result.

It wasn't long before customers were requesting that Mrs. Davis go with them to other departments to choose dresses, blouses, sweaters, coats, even raincoats. They refused to buy the hats unless! Especially they demanded her opinion on color. So it was that Mrs. Davis soon found herself out of the millinery department and in the personal shopping service. Since then she has built up a devoted clientele for herself and much goodwill for the store.

While Mrs. Davis now specializes on clothes for women's club activities, her customer-friends are a varied lot. There is the little woman who came hesitantly into her office one day and said, "My son's going to be married and I want a dress. I guess it'd better be black and you've got to remember I'm not so young any more." Mrs. Davis finally coaxed her into a soft blue gown, lovely with her blue eyes and graying hair. "I'll never forget the expression on her face when she looked at herself in the three-way mirror." She smiled reminiscently. "You could tell she could scarcely believe it was herself."

A few days later the woman returned to Mrs. Davis' office, bringing a piece of the wedding cake by way of a thank-you. Eagerly she told Mrs. Davis how much her family had liked the dress. "When I got home that evening, I put it on and walked into the dining room to let them see it," she related. "My son stood up, his mouth open in surprise. 'Mom!' he cried, 'Did you pick that out yourself?' I just couldn't tell him an untruth," she went on, "so I told him all about you. 'Are you really going to wear it to my wedding?' he wanted to know. The admiration in his eyes thrilled me. And I felt just like a duchess at the wedding," she beamed. "I thought you'd like to know."

Helps Keep the Peace

Sophie Davis also is a peacemaker. A man stalked into her office one day and demanded, "Mrs. Davis, do you like this tie?" Mrs. Davis didn't, but refrained from expressing her opinion too bluntly. It developed that his sister had bought it for him for Christmas. They lived together.

"And we'll probably live together for a good many years," he explained, "for we're the only ones left in the family. But I can't stand this tie. Yet if I don't wear it, my sister complains that I don't appreciate her gifts."

"What does that tie make you feel like?" Mrs. Davis inquired.

"It makes me feel like fighting."

And no wonder, Mrs. Davis recalled with a chuckle. It was red with a lot of yellow in it and he had a very florid complexion. How the two did fight!

After she had helped him pick out several becoming ties, she tactfully suggested that he ask his sister to come in to see her. When the sister came, she confessed to Mrs. Davis what she had never told her own family—that she couldn't tell one color from another. Ever since then, the sister has sought the help of Filene's color consultant in choosing her brother's ties. And peace reigns at home!

But sometimes it's a man wanting help in buying his wife's clothes who seeks Mrs. Davis' advice. Some men know more about shopping than their wives do, she says. One such young husband always gets her to take him around to the different departments. He tells her the type of thing he is looking for. She brings out three or four dresses, for instance. "That's it," he'll say, pointing to one. He always knows what he wants when he sees it.

His wife came in one day to show Mrs. Davis one of the outfits he had selected. "He buys every stitch I wear," she said proudly. "And I'm so grateful, for, you know, I haven't any sense about clothes at all."

"She looked smart, too," added the clothes consultant.

Alice Myers

Check on These Points When You Go Shopping for Sheets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

January white sales always inspire a woman to have a look at her linen closet. "Will the stock of sheets hold out for another six months," she asks herself, "or had I better add a few more just to keep them replenished?"

Generally the answer to the latter question is in the affirmative, and before long she finds herself in the midst of some white sale surrounded by billows of sheets, and wondering which are the best to buy. After all, at first glance, they look much alike. Here are a few pointers that may prove useful:

There are two kinds of sheets—muslin and percale. Percale is more closely woven than muslin, and the threads are finer. Sheets made of percale are generally softer and lovelier than muslin ones.

Hold the sheet to the light and see if the vertical and horizontal threads are of the same thickness and the sheet evenly woven. Weak spots wear out first.

Excess sizing in a sheet is something to watch out for. Rub a corner of it in your hands above a dark surface—perhaps your handbag if you are shopping. If a powdery film filters out, the sheet is "loaded," or too heavily sized for its own good. Generally this is done to cover up loose weaving. A sheet that is heavily sized will be sleazy and thin after its first laundering.

Since neither price nor brand-names assure quality it is well to apply individual checks. Wise buyers will look for sheets with labels carrying the most information.

Be sure not to buy sheets that are too short for the bed. While slightly lower in price, they are poor economy. Know the length and width of your bed and buy your sheets accordingly.

In laundering sheets, be sure to rinse them thoroughly. Much deterioration in sheets is caused by the soap that remains in them after they have been washed. Ironing is also hard on them—harder than actual wear. Don't use an iron that is too hot, and leave the folds unpressed. Be sure to press the hem and selvages flat.

Rotate your sheets, so that you need never use the same ones twice in succession. Place freshly laundered sheets on top of the pile in the linen closet and take clean ones from the bottom of the pile. By giving sheets a "rest," you add to their life.

Don't yank your sheets off the bed. They are liable to catch on a spring or perhaps a splinter and start a little snag that before long becomes a full-fledged tear. And go easy on the pillowcases, too. Don't use them for laundry bags just because they happen to be handy!

A Happy New Year!
Kickernick wishes you the realization of complete happiness and success in the New Year and in the years to come. We greet you with sincere appreciation of your patronage and, as the New Year dawns, we welcome new opportunities to be of service.
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A. B. Carlson & Co., Dept. 411, Aurora, Ill.

Golden Opportunity Faces Bruins in Game Tomorrow With Brooklyn Americans

Kraut Line Is Outstanding As Boston Wins Back Lead

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Bruins, who thoroughly roused themselves to pin a stunning 4-1 defeat on the Toronto Maple Leafs at the Garden last night and thereby win back first place in the N. H. L. standing, now have a golden opportunity to stretch their lead when they play Brooklyn Americans here at the Garden tomorrow night.

It has been a long time since Boston has bowed to Americans, March 9, 1940, to be exact, since which date the Bruins have beaten Amerks nine times and tied them once, and nothing seems to indicate that Red Dutton's crew is ready to turn the tables. While Boston is entertaining Brooklyn, the tired Maple Leafs will be meeting New York Rangers in Madison Square Garden in their fifth game in eight days.

Pressure By Bruins

As for last night's game here, it was Boston's pressure, pressure, and then more pressure which spelled Toronto's downfall and enabled the Bruins to vault over the Leafs in the standing, giving them a record of only one defeat on home ice during the calendar year of 1941, and saw Frankie Brimsek take a three-goal lead over Turk Broda in the race for the Vezina Trophy.

In last night's game the visitors from Toronto were playing on even terms for only the first period. From the beginning of the second period on, the raw power and crushing surges of the Bruins were as unstoppable as the incoming tide.

"Bruins Best"

"Well, what do you want me to say? What can I say?" asked the harassed Happy Day, Toronto coach, following the game. "They were the best team tonight; there's no question of that," he added, and his players who heard him nodded mutely in agreement. Even Goalie Broda admitted he was fortunate the score was not higher in the Bruins' favor.

The Bruins' pressure was evenly administered all down the line, but to the Kraut line of Woody Dumart, Milt Schmidt, and Bobby Bauer, and to Capt. Dit Clapper belong the lion's share of the laurels. The Kraut line scored all the goals, two each for Milt and Bobby, while Clapper picked up two assists.

Praises Krauts

Happy Day was full of praise for this Bruins' forward wave from Kitchener. "That was the best I've seen them play for two years," he said. "It has been fortunate for us that against us they have not always clicked like that."

In the Bruins dressing room Manager Art Ross was as tickled as though he had won a play-off game. Never one to smile unduly, Ross was hard put to keep a satisfied grin from stealing across his countenance as he agreed that the game was the best that the Bruins have played this season. "Where's Schmitty?" he suddenly asked. "I fined him $10 for disobedience in practice Monday. I just want to tell him that fine is rescinded."

The Leafs had taken a temporary lead midway through the first period when they capitalized on a penalty to Dutch Hiller. Nick Metz scored on a face-off pass from Bob Davidson.

The dam broke at 3:34 of the second period when Schmidt and Roy Conacher combined to send Bobby Bauer in on Broda from left wing and Bobby's shot caught the strings high on the right side of the net. In the third period Dumart passed to Schmidt who raced in on Broda to score at 55s. This goal, however, was most unusual in that Milt was traveling so fast he lost control of the puck. Broda, however, played Schmidt, following him across the goal mouth and leaving a wide-open spot for the puck to slither in. Bauer added his second goal at 7:06 with the aid of Dumart and Clapper, and at 14:24 Schmidt scored again on assists from Bauer and Clapper.

Over the Blue Line

Largest crowd of the season in Boston, 15,835 paid, saw last night's game . . . Leafs definitely missed Wally Stanowski, their all-star defenseman . . . Cliff Thompson, former Olympic, made his home debut last night in the last minute and six seconds of play.

* * *

Manager Ross announced that the whole Bruins squad would be at the B's season ticket office at Jordan Marsh Friday from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. to sell defense bonds and stamps . . . The players, above what they themselves have contributed, have been assured a sale of more than $10,000 . . . Cliff Thompson will be presented a watch by Walter Brown at tomorrow's night game, in which he will start at defense with Clapper . . . Last time the Bruins lost a home game was to Rangers 2-0 on Feb. 25 . . . That loss ended the B's record streak of 23 games without defeat . . . Ag Smith has resigned as a N. H. L. linesman . . . His place will be taken by Herb Gallagher, Northeastern coach.

Bowl Coaches Now Awaiting Game Action

DURHAM, N. C., Dec. 31 (AP)—The Rose Bowl practice grind is gone with 1941. Now riding with the New Year's hopes are those of a coach climbing toward the top and of a veteran already there.

For Lon Stiner the Rose Bowl game will be his big opportunity. He is one of the youngest coaches ever to produce a Rose Bowl team, and if his under-favored Oregon State squad should beat the undefeated and untied Dukes, Lon would emerge as one of the Nation's greatest football tacticians.

Old Story

The game will be an old story for Wallace Wade of Duke. He has coached four other Rose Bowl teams, and he also played in the Bowl when he was a guard at Brown in 1916.

Limbering up drills were held this afternoon by the rival squads, but actual preparation ended Monday with both clubs in good condition. Both coaches are confident, and neither ready to offer alibis.

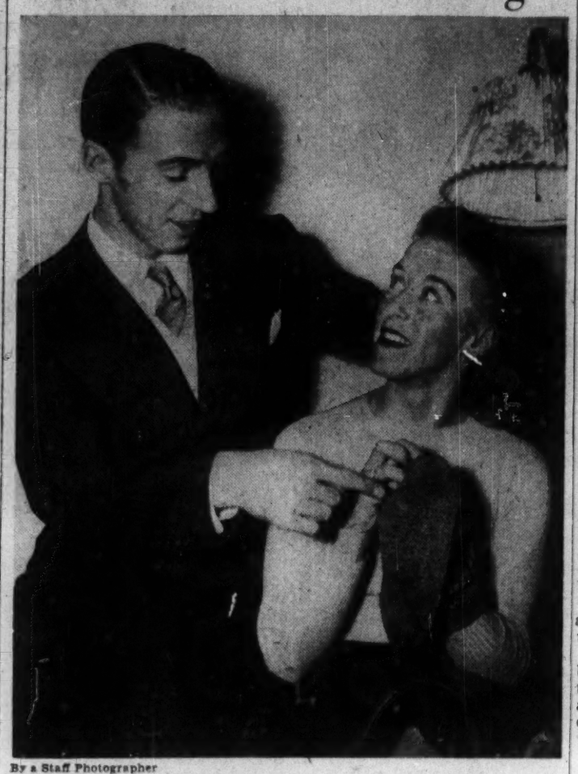
Every hotel and most of the boarding houses in this city have been overflowing for several days. Wooden bleachers have blossomed like petals from the fringes of the transplanted Rose Bowl—which in reality is Duke Stadium. All seats have been sold for weeks, and approximately 55,000 persons were due to see the classic.

$200,000 Melon

After Uncle Sam and the State of North Carolina get their cuts, Duke and Oregon State will divide a $200,000 melon. Part of this, of course, will go for expenses but each school should net about $75,000.

It has been estimated unofficially that 75,000 additional tickets could have been sold if there had been any way of getting the customers into the stadium. That should give you an idea of how football-conscious this section has become. It also may give someone an idea to try promoting an annual New Year's Day bowl game in these parts.

Domestic Side of Skating



By a Staff Photographer

Robert Dench and Rose Marie Stewart present a contrasting domestic scene from their elaborately costumed appearances in the Ice-Capades of 1942 now at the Boston Garden. These headline skaters, starring for the second year with the show, are Mr. and Mrs. in private life.

Ice-Capades Pair Number Tried Touring the World

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This is the story of an English boy and girl who resolved to skate around the world—and just about did.

Robert Dench and Rose Marie Stewart, currently appearing in the Ice-Capades of 1942 at the Boston Garden, started their world jaunt on steel runners shortly after they teamed up professionally and matrimonially in 1936. They have skated at the leading rinks of Europe, Africa, Australia, Canada, and the United States and might have taken in South America and Asia had the war not come along.

This charming English couple, who have been termed the most perfect pair skaters in the world and whose technical proficiency has won them many individual skating honors, would rather skate than do anything else. And if they can't skate they'd rather talk about skating.

When you call on them at home, which is a hotel room in whatever city they are appearing, you find a genial, unaffected couple, not unlike many of your own friends. And you discover that even glamorous ice stars have to mend socks.

While Rose Marie goes on with the mending, inserting a word now and then, Bob Dench tells you with enthusiasm all the things you wanted to hear about the skating world.

Not Reached Peak

Ice shows have definitely not reached their peak, as some people seem to think, Bob tells you.

"In this country ice shows began on the vaudeville pattern which definitely has limitations," he explains. "In England, however, our ice shows are real musical comedies with a story, a hero, heroine, and a villain. I believe we will come to that here."

"What about new routines? How much practicing do you have to do?"

"We create our own numbers for each new show," Bob Dench replies. "It's sort of a co-operative thing, you see. We both have ideas, we put them together and try them out, and the new routine evolves. Rose Marie has had considerable dancing background which helps, since our numbers are really dancing on ice."

"Yes, my sister is a dancing teacher in London and training I have received from her is valuable," Rose Marie inserts.

"You can't practice too much when you are perfecting a new number," Bob continues. "Even on the road we skate an hour and a half six days a week in addition to our performances."

Start in Studio

"Do you begin learning your new routines on the ice?"

"No, the dance movements from the waist up are perfected in a studio, then we put on skates and master the rest of it."

Dench and Stewart came to the United States in the spring of 1939 following a winter engagement at the smart Winnipeg Winter Club where they were instructors and did exhibitions.

"It was sort of a busman's holiday," Bob Dench explains. "We wanted to see the States and we wanted to skate at rinks along the west coast which are open all summer."

"Before we returned to Canada the war broke out and our contract at the Winnipeg Club was canceled. This left us on a spot since we were here on visitors visas and were supposed to be financially independent. Actually we were rather up against it.

"It was about that time that we met Eric Waite, one of the star comedians of our present show whom we had met in England. He told us of a show being organized in the East and suggested we go with him and apply for a job. We accepted the suggestion and joined the Ice Vanities one of the early shows competing with Sonja Henie and the Ice Follies."

"From April to November, 1940, we toured with Vanities, mostly in Canada, because the big arenas in the States were booking Sonja and the Follies," Bob continues.

"When the show broke up in Philadelphia, Peter Tyrrell, director of the local arena, bought up most of the talent and that was the approach of the Ice-Capades."

For two seasons now Dench and Stewart have been headliners in Ice-Capades. Their precision numbers and dancing on skates have provided spectacular moments in both seasons.

The Denches have taken out their first papers for American citizenship and hope to go on entertaining the American public for many years. Bob, only 32, is registered in the draft and may be called for active service, but as Rose Marie puts it, "We won't cross that bridge until we come to it." Both are ready to meet the situation, however, if the call comes.

The Denches have appeared in movies both in England and the United States but they are not particularly fond of movie work.

Too Much Inactivity

"Hollywood is not all that it's cracked up to be," Bob Dench declares. "When we were making Ice-Capades for the films we reported for work at seven or eight in the morning and went home at six. During that time we would skate at the most an hour. We didn't like the inactivity of waiting around all day. And when the picture came out our bit didn't take much more than a minute on the screen."

Bob and Rose Marie think the war may change the nature of ice shows considerably. Next year's show may use all girls for the production numbers as so many of the young men will have to go into uniform. Some of the headliners are also eligible for the draft.

The strenuous life of exhibition skaters, according to Bob Dench, limits their show careers to five or six years. After that he expects to devote his time to teaching and coaching, for which he is well qualified.

Tigers Duck Grid Coaches Easing Off

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31 (AP)—Fordham wound up training today for its Sugar Bowl engagement with Missouri—and the largest items in Jim Crowley's duffle bag were sharp words of warning.

The Fordham coach applied them generously to his able but easy-going squad, telling the boys bluntly:

"Don't think you can be blasé just because you live in New York. These country boys from Missouri are playing for keeps. They'll give you a football lesson down there in the Sugar Bowl if you don't watch out."

Atmosphere Contrast

There was a contrast in atmosphere at the two camps as each team finished drills. At Edgewater Park, Miss., Coach Don Faurot's Missouri Tigers concluded yesterday by exuberantly grabbing Faurot and four assistant coaches and soaking them thoroughly under a handy water spigot. Earlier, the boys whooped through their final drill, filling the air with passes aimed at Fordham defensive formations.

At Bay St. Louis, Miss., a silent but apparently efficient Fordham team polished its passing, blocking, and tackling while Crowley looked on unimpressed.

"Would Be Ready"

Missouri's Faurot grinned boyishly as he wrung out his dripping cap, and said he thought his boys would be ready to go against Fordham tomorrow.

"They'll be in there pitching," he promised. We'll be up against a great team, but we'll give them all we've got."

Track Stars in Service May Still Visit Big Meets

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the annual Prout and Veterans of Foreign Wars invitation meets have been dropped from the Boston Garden calendar this winter, it is apparent from this distance that a majority of the big eastern indoor track and field carnivals will not be interrupted by the war. As a matter of fact, prominent athletes now working for Uncle Sam in various branches of the service will be encouraged to stay close to competitive shape and accept invitations whenever possible.

Such headliners as Campbell Kane, John Munski, Johnny Woodruff, Dick Ganslen, Andy Neidnig and John Quigley are in uniform and doing their bit, yet manage to find enough spare time to keep in fair condition.

Kane in Mile

Kane, the rangy Indiana boy who is National Collegiate A. A. half-mile champion and a favorite around the indoor circuit, pushed Leslie MacMitchell to a 4:13.1 outdoor mile at the Sugar Bowl meet in New Orleans Dec. 28, and is certain to remain a constant threat in middle distance races this winter. Private John Munski, on leave from Fort Francis Warren, ran last in the Sugar Bowl mile, but will be heard from after he has had more time to get into shape.

Ganslen was able to get away from his Army Signal Corps duties at Fort Monmouth long enough to pole vault at New Orleans. Only Cornelius Warmerdam, the California schoolteacher and lone jumper to clear 15 feet, was better. Woodruff, once the greatest half-miler in the world and now at Fort Edwards, hopes to get into some of the big fixtures at the Boston and Madison Square gardens. Manhattan's Andy Neidnig, I. C. 4-A two-mile titleholder, and Quigley, the quarter-miler, expect to get away from their service work occasionally.

New York Card

The New York Garden, as usual, will support the heaviest indoor schedule. The Millrose Games, New York A. C. meet, the K. of C. fixture, the Nationals and Intercollegiates all expect to take their turns on the Garden boards before the Yankees move back into the Stadium. Chicago, Cleveland and Washington likewise are running the usual big track and field shows. Only in the Hub have two big meets been canceled.

Rumors have the sensational young miler, Les MacMitchell, headed for the Army or Navy. He only recently turned 21 and has no dependents. However, service work is not likely to interfere with his brilliant career until after the indoor campaign. He will have all winter to attack the record book.

May Visit Hanover

Dartmouth's Harry Hillman wants the New York University boy to go after Glenn Cunningham's 4:04.4 mile up at Hanover some time in February or March. The Kansan, of course, was paced by four runners doing a quarter each. Emil Von Elling, Violet coach, thinks MacMitchell has a good chance of moving a second or two closer to that dream 4-minute mile. If anyone in the world today can do it, Les can.

MacMitchell started slow last winter. He didn't even run the mile at the Sugar Bowl meet, but rather—at the suggestion of Von Elling—concentrated on the half-mile at New Orleans. But by the time the indoor campaign had reached its peak, the boy was flying at the tape. His 4.07.4 mile was the best of the winter indoors.

Having benefited by an extra year's experience, the Violet flash is now poised for his greatest triumphs. He has learned to pace himself over the mile; learned to save something for that bell lap. Older runners such as Mehl and Munski no longer can outsmart the youngster by running him into the ground through the first two quarters. The latest Sullivan award winner has now given them something to be concerned about.

Bowl Facts

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 31

Facts concerning the various bowl games, with 1941 records in parenthesis, probable attendance, starting times (Eastern Standard) and broadcast:

Rose Bowl at Durham, N. C.

Duke (9—0) vs. Oregon State (7—2); 55,000; 2 p. m.; NBC (Red Network).

Sugar Bowl at New Orleans.

Fordham (7—1) vs. Missouri (8—1); 73,000; 2:15 p. m.; NBC (Blue Network).

Orange Bowl at Miami, Fla.

Georgia (8—1—1) vs. Texas Christian (7—2—1); 35,000; 2 p. m.; CBS.

Cotton Bowl at Dallas.

Alabama (8—2) vs. Texas Aggies (9—1); 40,000; 2:15 p. m.; Mutual Broadcasting System.

Sun Bowl at El Paso.

Texas Tech (9—1) vs. Tulsa (7—2); 15,000; 4 p. m.; KTSM and KROD of El Paso, KTUL of Tulsa and KFYO of Lubbock.

All-Star game at New Orleans (Jan. 3).

East vs. West; 50,000; 3 p. m.; Mutual Broadcasting Co.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Result Dec. 30

At Buffalo, N. Y.: Dartmouth 7, Colgate 2.

Sports Around the Hub

Kovacs Wins Fourth Straight

When Promoter Alexis Thompson introduced the bonus system to his professional tennis group, with players profiting at the end of the tour according to their victories and losses, Don Budge and Fred Perry, a couple of veterans, figured that they would have little difficulty out-pointing Frank Kovacs, Bobby Riggs and now Gene Mako, the babes of the troupe. But the newcomers are doing all right, substantiating the belief of many court critics that amateurs would hold up their end in an "open" tourney.

In Philadelphia's Convention Hall last night Kovacs defeated Budge, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, for his fourth consecutive triumph. Perry remained on the sidelines, but expects to be ready Monday evening when the troupe makes an appearance at the Boston Garden. Tickets for these matches are going fast.

* * *

A baseball fan of long standing, encountered last night at the Bruins-Toronto game, had an interesting slant on the effect the war may have on the big league standard of play in 1942. If the standard must be lowered by the return to steady duty of players past their peaks, he points out, why not let the grade of competition be lowered by kids just out of high school, who are still too young to join the Army or Navy?

* * *

These kids, it is true, would be erratic and make a flock of mistakes. But they would be fast and full of ambition and add a new fire to the big time. Too, they would be learning and developing. The long-time veterans might be smoother and smarter, but they, also, would lower the standard of play by their slowness and inability to cover ground. The idea sounds worthy of at least mild consideration.

* * *

The new Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association's intercollegiate champion is Richard Dugan of Yale, seeded No. 2, who defeated unranked William E. Frothingham of Harvard in the finals at the Union Boat Club, 15—13, 15—10, 9—15, 15—12. The champ advanced to the finals by beating another Harvard player, Doug Cochrane. Considering his inexperience, Frothingham did exceptionally well.

* * *

The Red Sox have invited the press to a luncheon at the Hotel Sheraton next Monday noon, for the New England premiere of the 1942 American League promotional moving picture, "The Ninth Inning." Lew Fonseca, who directs the picture annually, will be present. One week from Friday "The Ninth Inning" will be shown to the Park Department crowd at the Boston City Club.

* * *

Shorts . . . Harvard's basketball varsity put up another stubborn front against a more powerful rival last night at Champaign, Ill. They were beaten by the slender margin of 39-33 by a Illinois quintet that had captured four out of five in the strong Mid-West sector . . . Herb Hash has signed his 1942 contract with the Red Sox and believes his arm in shape for another try at the varsity . . . Danny MacFayden is a regular Bruin hockey fan . . . The Boylston Chess Club of 48 Boylston Street will observe New Year's Day with its usual Open House. Samuel Reshevsky, American champion, will give a simultaneous exhibition in the afternoon . . . "We want Thompson" is the new chant of the Garden gallery, in support of the former Olympic star now getting his chance with the Bruins.

Lillian Lopaus Wins Indoor Tennis Title

Top-seeded Lillian Lopaus of City Island, N. Y., runner-up last winter to Dorothy Wightman of Brookline, is the 1942 girls' indoor tennis champion of the United States. Playing at the Longwood Covered Courts in Newton, Miss Lopaus won her final-round match this morning at the expense of Judy Atterbury of Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y., but had to play three sets to do it. The score: 6—1, 2—6, 6—2. Competition was close throughout the match with the younger of the two proving steadier when points counted the most. Miss Lopaus is eligible for two more tournaments and the runner-up one.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	13	4	3	29	65	37
Toronto	14	7	0	28	64	48
New York	13	8	0	26	74	61
Chicago	9	8	3	21	54	55
Detroit	6	11	2	14	42	59
Brooklyn	6	14	1	13	51	73
Montreal	5	14	1	11	47	72

Results Dec. 30

Boston 4, Toronto 1.
Montreal 5, Chicago 3.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 30

East

Washington 72, New York U. 38.
Colorado 39, St. John's 33.
Seton Hall 50, Maryland 15.
Pittsburgh 39, Cornell 32.
Wyoming 52, Baltimore 38.
Duquesne 37, Wooster 29.
Siena 34, Davis-Elkins 31.
Williams 43, Hofstra 34.

South

Tennessee 36, Long Island 33.
Kentucky 49, Tulsa A. and M. 29.
Xavier (Cincinnati) 58, Washington and Lee 32.

Midwest

Illinois 39, Harvard 33.
Nebraska 41, Iowa 34.
Utah 47, Simpson 45.
Superior Tchrs 43, North Dakota 38.
Eau Claire Tchrs 40, Augsburg 30.
Hope 54, Grand Rapids 31.

West

Loyola (Los Angeles) 38, Chapman 36.
Idaho 39, Gonzaga 32.
Arizona 51, New Mexico Mines 30.
Loyola (Chicago) 35, California 31.
Denver 48, Western State 29.

Rich Leaves Sox

Ed Doherty today announced that the Red Sox have sold Woody Rich, right-hand pitcher, outright to Indianapolis of the American Association. Coming to the Sox in 1938 from Little Rock, Rich for a while looked like a great prospect, but during the last two seasons has shown nothing to warrant retention.

SNOW TRAINS SNOW TRAINS SNOW TRAINS SNOW TRAINS

GO SKIING BUT SAVE TIRES

Trains for the Jan. 1st Holiday . . . for Sunday the 4th

AND FOR WEEKENDS—LONG OR SHORT

NEW YEAR'S DAY TO EASTERN SLOPE — $2.75 ROUND TRIP
Going: Lv. No. Station 8:00 a.m. Lv. Reading 8:35 a.m.
Returning: Lv. Intervale 4:35 p.m. Lv. No. Conway 4:46 p.m.
Luncheon Service . . . Ski Rental Car

SUNDAY, JAN. 4th TO EASTERN SLOPE — $2.75 ROUND TRIP
Going: Lv. No. Station 8:00 a.m. Lv. Reading 8:35 a.m.
Returning: Lv. Intervale 5:30 p.m. Lv. No. Conway 5:45 p.m.
Luncheon Service . . . Ski Rental Car

WEDNESDAY thru SUNDAY DEC. 31 to JAN. 4 LONG WEEKEND — $4.50 ROUND TRIP
Choice of several trains to Plymouth, Eastern Slope, Littleton, Whitefield, Lancaster and Dartmouth Region. Also Laconia at $4.20.
Call CAP. 5070 for Schedules

SATURDAY & SUNDAY ANY WEEKEND — $4.00 ROUND TRIP
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Novelty for Symphony Concerts—Films in Prospect for the Holiday

Dr. Koussevitzky to Offer Britten 'Sinfonia da Requiem'

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Not so long ago, the concert public marvelled at the temerity of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in bringing out so much new music and cutting down the number of performances of classics. Today the wonder more probably is, where would Dr. Koussevitzky be if he had refused to extend hospitality to the composers of the moment and had neglected to give his audiences a chance to judge their works. For plainly enough, if he had kept on conservatively presenting only things that his people had heard him offer year after year, and that they heard repeated over the radio and reproduced on records again and again, he would simply find himself behind the times; and the Boston Symphony, instead of holding its place at the forefront of American artistic institutions, would be a gone-to-seed museum.

Perhaps it is not so long either, since the concert public took umbrage at Dr. Koussevitzky's submitting to its attention now and then something out of all hope of upper rating, and something that nobody would care to hear more than once and that a minority could tolerate even for a single experience. But the general attitude of late seems to favor the choices the conductor makes and to go [illegible] with him for a trial exi[illegible] no further.

* * *

Every orchestral leader has his special preferences. There is no help for that. A musician has certain predilections according to his early training, according to the associations of his prime, and according to many other things. One of British likings will push the British school, one of Italian the Italian, one of French the French. No escape; we have to take that. Nevertheless, when it comes to Dr. Koussevitzky, we meet a policy of extraordinary breadth. He may at times shove the Russians out in front; yet again, he lets every nationality have a turn.

At this week's concerts, Benjamin Britten, of England, comes to notice with his work entitled "Sinfonia da Requiem," which was brought out at the end of last season by the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York, under John Barbirolli. It consists of three parts bearing the designations, "Lacrymosa," "Dies Irae," and "Requiem Aeternam." Although a sort of triptych, it plays right through as a single movement, and it is not long. Perhaps the name, "Sinfornia," borrowed from the old Italian musical vocabulary, is intended to indicate that it is not a real symphony but only a short orchestral study in symphonic style.

* * *

By the looks of the score, which still stands in manuscript and is lent to the Boston Symphony for the occasion, the "Sinfonia" is an example of modernism of a quite up-to-date kind. But every keen concert listener has learned that music can be very modern indeed and still be very far from new. In some cases, the more modern its sound, the more past and gone its ideas. It then proves to be merely "modernistic," disclosing little that can be called novel.

Hearing alone tells; and in the "Sinfonia" there appears from the score plenty to hear, for the array of instruments is vast. To make a hasty pre-judgment, which may not stand for longer than the time it takes to say it, the "Sinfonia" goes smoothly and interestingly. It is a problem, however, chiefly of execution. It hardly offers anything but easily surmountable difficulties of interpretation.

Kiepura Replaces Schipa

Jan Kiepura, Polish tenor of the Metropolitan Opera, will be the artist for the fourth Morning Musicale at the Hotel Statler, Jan. 14. Mr. Kiepura replaces Tito Schipa, who has not returned from Europe.

Alexander Borovsky

Soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Tchaikovsky's First Piano Concerto Friday afternoon and Saturday evening.

Paintings at Symphony Hall

At Symphony Hall during the concert periods of this week paintings by Miss Pat Erickson of Cambridge will be on view. These pictures show Miss Erickson's special interest in color as a vehicle of expression. She employs it beyond the bounds of visual precision. She uses tonalities which to her seem to betoken the character of her sitters.

Her pictures are characterized by a gauze-like, vaporous texture. She ignores the assertiveness of concrete form, choosing more tenuous and fugitive elements of design to visualize her sitter. Hers is a subjective method allied to feeling an inner response, rather than outer observation and record. She is not alone in choice of method. Many artists paint with this more searching and evocative purpose. The colors of her choice soon run to standard and we come eventually to perceive this lavish display of varying hues as a revelation of the painter rather than the model.

Miss Erickson's medium is a special mixture of egg and beeswax which she evolved as the nearest substitute for the plant colors formerly imported from Switzerland. In this display at Symphony Hall are portraits in the Erickson manner of several musicians of the orchestra. There is a beautiful still-life of flowers. Somehow, with flowers Miss Erickson is less evocative than she is with people.

D. A.

Play in Prospect

Mr. and Mrs. North—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday. Mixture of mystery melodrama and comedy, derived by Owen Davis from the stories by Richard and Frances Lockridge. Owen Davis, Jr., and Lois Hall head a cast which includes Coburn Goodwin, Virginia Barton, Ross Hertz, Harold J. Stone, Blair Davies, Don Haggerty, Gerry Carr, Ernest Woodward, Bettina Prescott, Joseph Sullivan, Horace Cooper, Tom Tempest, Russell Morrison, and Leonard Grimes. Engagement for two weeks only.

Loew's, Met, And Memorial Change Bills

"Babes on Broadway," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland starring, heads the new bill starting today at the State and Orpheum. In the cast are Virginia Weidler, Ray McDonald of Boston, Richard Quine, Fay Bainter, Donald Meek, Alexander Woollcott, and Luis Alberni. The story tells about the youngsters who go to New York to seek success in the theater and the film includes incidents before the footlights as well as backstage. Mr. Rooney does imitations of such people as Harry Lauder, Richard Mansfield, and Carmen Miranda, and Miss Garland impersonates Blanche Ring, Fay Templeton, and Sarah Bernhardt. Among the song-and-dance numbers are George M. Cohan's "Yankee Doodle Dandy," "How About You," and "Hoe Down."

The companion feature is another of Hal Roach's streamlined comedies, this one called "Miss Polly." The players are Zasu Pitts, Slim Summerville, Kathleen Howard, Brenda Forbes, Elyse Knox, and Dick Clayton.

* * *

'Ball of Fire'

Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck are co-starred in "Ball of Fire," Samuel Goldwyn's new production coming today to the Keith Memorial. The story is about a group of professors, preparing a new encyclopedia, and a night club girl who takes refuge with them and provides them with information in the field of slang. Mr. Cooper is one of the professors, and Miss Stanwyck, the girl. Dana Andrews, Allen Jenkins, Oscar Homolka, Henry Travers, S. Z. Sakall, Tully Marshall, Dan Duryea, and Kathleen Howard are in the cast.

* * *

Film About Custer

"They Died With Their Boots On" is the principal feature in the new program arriving Thursday at the Metropolitan. The film is concerned with the career of Gen. George Custer from the time he entered West Point until he was killed at the Little Big Horn. Errol Flynn plays the role, and Olivia De Havilland is co-starred as his wife. In the supporting cast are Gene Lockhart, Charles Grapewin, Regis Toomey, Stanley Ridges, and Arthur Kennedy. Raoul Walsh directed.

"The Body Disappears," the second feature, is described as mystery farce about "a scientist who is working on a formula for bringing the dead to life, and the comic situations that result when he tries it on a drunk whom he believes to be dead." Jeffrey Lynn, Jane Wyman, Edward Everett Horton, and Herbert Anderson are in the cast.

* * *

Paramount and Fenway

"Bahama Passage," Technicolor feature now at the Metropolitan, will move Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway. Likewise transferring to the twin houses will be "The Night of January 16." Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden are co-starred in the first of these films, and Robert Preston and Ellen Drew in the second.

* * *

At Keith Boston

"Mexican Spitfire at Sea," with Leon Errol, Lupe Velez, and Charles Buddy Rogers, will be the feature film at the Keith Boston, starting Friday. On the stage will be "Continental Varieties," with Simone Simon and Carmen Amaya.

* * *

At South Station

Short features announced for the week beginning Friday at the South Station Theater include the following: "Women in Photography" with Margaret Bourke-White, Pete Smith's "Army Champions," "West of the Rockies," "Skiing with the Experts," "Champion Archers," Freddie Slack and his orchestra, "Hitler's Secret Weapon," Ed Kennedy comedy, cartoon, and newsreels and war films.

* * *

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Skylark," with Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland, and Brian Aherne, and "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day."

© Vitagraph

Errol Flynn in 'They Died With Their Boots On'

Film coming Thursday to the screen at the Metropolitan.

Mickey Rooney as Sir Harry Lauder

In "Babes on Broadway," arriving today at the State and Orpheum.

New Year's Eve Films

Midnight shows in celebration of the New Year have been arranged in most of the downtown movie houses for tonight. At the State and Orpheum, the Keith Memorial, and the Metropolitan the films to be shown will be those announced for the new program of the week. The Paramount and Fenway will have the same films as the Metropolitan for the midnight show and will change tomorrow to the regular program scheduled for these houses.

Music Notes

The concert by Howard Goding, pianist, originally scheduled for Jan. 12, has been postponed to Wednesday evening, Feb. 11, in Jordan Hall. The concert is given under the auspices of the New England Conservatory of Music, where Mr. Goding is a member of the faculty. Tickets, which are free, are available on application to the Conservatory.

* * *

Women's Symphony

Robert Kitain will be soloist in the second concert of the season by the Women's Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede, conductor, in Jordan Hall, Tuesday evening, Jan. 6. Mr. Kitain will play the Violin Concerto in a Beethoven program. The other items will be the Overture, "Dedication of the House," and the Second Symphony. The opening Bach Prelude will be "Come, Sweet Death."

MGM Film Plans

Among the films announced by M-G-M in preparation for release in first-run Loew theaters through the country are three musicals. One of them, "I Married an Angel," is based on the Broadway show of the same name and is a co-starring vehicle for Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. "Rio Rita," also based on a stage production, has a cast that includes Abbott and Costello, John Carroll, Kathryn Grayson, Patricia Dane, and Eros Volusia, a Brazilian dancer making her film debut. An untitled musical with a tropical background will present Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton, and Bert Lahr in leading roles, and Tommy Dorsey's band.

Among other films in preparation are "Mrs. Miniver" and "Tortilla Flat." Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon are co-starred in the former, and Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr, John Garfield, and Frank Morgan have leading roles in the latter.

"Love Me Not" is a new co-starring vehicle for Robert Taylor and Norma Shearer. "The Courtship of Andy Hardy," twelfth release in the Hardy series, marks the return to the Hardy homestead of Cecilia Parker, and Donna Reed makes her first featured appearance. "Fingers at the Window," new melodrama, brings together two players of the Kildare series, Lew Ayres and Laraine Day.

In "Out of the Past" now before the cameras, Ann Ayars has the feminine lead opposite Conrad Veidt. "Just Between Us" presents John Shelton, Robert Sterling, Ann Rutherford, and Virginia Weidler. In "There Were Two" Lee Bowman and Van Heflin, will be seen with Marsha Hunt, Dan Dailey Jr., Donna Reed, and Bobby Clark are featured in "Mokey Delano."

Among the recently finished M-G-M films are "Babes on Broadway," co-starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland, which is opening today at Loew's State and Orpheum in Boston. Other productions to follow include "Joe Smith, American," story of civilian defense workers, with Robert Young in the title role; "The Bugle Sounds," with Wallace Beery in the leading role; "The Vanishing Virginian," with Frank Morgan and Kathryn Grayson; "Johnny Eager," co-starring Robert Taylor and Lana Turner; "Born to Sing," new musical; "Woman of the Year" co-starring Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy; "China Caravan," a story of the Far East; "We Were Dancing," co-starring Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas; and "Mr. and Mrs. North," based on the Broadway play.

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NOW—KEITH MEMORIAL

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM

Their Newest and Greatest

Mickey ROONEY ★ Judy GARLAND

"BABES ON BROADWAY"

Plus: "MISS POLLY" with Zasu Pitts

NOW! METROPOLITAN

Madeleine Carroll Stirling Hayden

"BAHAMA PASSAGE"

Plus "The Night of January 16th"

Special Midnite Preview New Year's Eve

PARAMOUNT FENWAY

NOW

JIMMY DURANTE

"You're in the Army Now"

Plus "BLUES IN THE NIGHT"

Special Midnite Preview New Year's Eve

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Claudette Colbert • Ray Milland

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Evs. 8:30, Mats. Sat. & Sun. 2:30

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Directed Under Direction of Rouben Mamoulian

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Now again the unforgettable "Summertime," "I Got Plenty of Nuttin'," "It Ain't Necessarily So," and others.

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A Mystery • Comedy by Owen Davis

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LOIS HALL—OWEN DAVIS, Jr.

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"The World's Greatest Dancers"—LIFE

Glorious VELOZ and YOLANDA

DANSATION

JERRY SHELTON ... Accordionist

Duo-Pianists ... HARRY & JOHN HYNDA

with VICENTE GOMEZ ... Guitar Virtuoso

New Year's Eve: $3.30 to $1.10. Evs. $2.75, to 83c. Mats. Tom'w-Sat. $2.20 to 83c, tax incl.

MAJESTIC—Tonight, 8:30 MAT. TOM'W

RUTH GORDON in

PORTRAIT of a LADY

A new Comedy by Alexander King & Chester Erskin

EVES. 55c-$2.75; NEW YEAR'S DAY MAT. 55c-$1.65; SAT. MATS. 55c to $2.20

PLYMOUTH—Tonight at 8:30

MATINEE TOMORROW, 2 P. M.

CHARLES MacARTHUR'S NEW COMEDY

JOHNNY ON A SPOT

with Kenosa Wynn • Edith Atwater • Will Geer

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Boston Symphony Orchestra

SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY

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Soloist—BOROVSKY—Piano

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with ROSEMARY LANE

Book by John Cecil Holm

Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane

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By NOEL COWARD

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EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

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CANDLE IN THE WIND

Staged by ALFRED LUNT

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with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY

EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 260 Seats at 1.10.

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MAURICE EVANS and JUDITH ANDERSON

MACBETH

NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEnn. 6-9220

Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED., FRI. & SAT., 2:30

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Grace GEORGE and SMITH in

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Mats. New Year's Day & Sat at 2:40

"A masterpiece."—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times

ETHEL BARRYMORE in

THE CORN IS GREEN

ROYALE Thea., 45th St. W. of B'way. CI. 5-5760

Evgs. 8:40. Reg. Mats. Best Week: Wed. & Sat.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES NEW YEAR'S EVE.

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell

HERMAN SHUMLIN presents

A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN

WATCH ON THE RHINE

Lucile Watson Paul Lukas Mady Christians

MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45 St. West of 8 Ave.

Evenings 8:40. Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

No Advance in Prices New Year's Eve.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"Johnny on a Spot," comedy by Charles MacArthur. 8:30. Matinee Thursday, 2, and Saturday at 2:30.

Colonial—"Dansation," starring the celebrated dancers Veloz and Yolanda, Jerry Shelton, accordionist; Harry and John Hynda, piano duo, and Vincent Gomez, Spanish guitarist. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin, with Todd Duncan and Anne Brown. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon, featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Portrait of a Lady," starring Ruth Gordon. Presented by Aldrich and Myers. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Flying Cadets," William Gargan. 2:25, 5:25, 8:35. "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante and Phil Silvers. 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Betty Field. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:30, 7:55, 10:05, 12:35. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:25.

Kenmore—"This Way Please," Pibber McGee and Molly. 2:25, 5:25, 8:15. "Wings of the Navy," George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. 1, 3:55, 6:35, 9:45.

Orpheum—"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10, 12:05. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15, 11:10, 2:05.

Metropolitan—"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:30, 9:20. "The Night of Jan. 16," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:55.

Modern—"International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05, Midnight Show—"Bahama Passage." 1:40 a. m.; "Night of Jan. 16," 12:10 a. m.

Paramount—"You're in the Army Now" Jimmy Durante and Phil Silvers. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Betty Field. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—"Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 10:25 a. m., 12:45, 3:10, 5:35, 7:55, 10:20. Stage show, 11:40 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:50, 9:15.

Scollay Square—"International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. 11:40 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10:05. "Married Bachelor," Ruth Hussey and Robert Young. 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5:10, 8:40. Midnight Show—"Bahama Passage," 12:15 a. m.; "Night of Jan. 16," 1:40 a. m.

South Station Theater—"At the Stroke of 12," "Tours of the West," "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood." "Death Struggle of the Jungle," "Water Sports," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 8:55, 12. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 1:50, 4:50, 7:55, 11, 1:50 a. m.

Telepix—"March of Time," "Damon Runyon's Mystery Story," "Humberto Herrar's Serenaders," "The Jungle," "Water Sports," cartoons. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Texas," William Holden. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 5:05, 9:40, 12:10 a. m. "Sun Valley," 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 7, 10:35, 2:05 a. m.

Tremont—"Mata Hari," Greta Garbo. 9:15 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:10. "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas. 11:05 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 10.

Uptown—"Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 1:15, 4:50, 8:20. "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 2:50, 6:25, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper and Susanna Foster. 1:45 and 7:50.

Allston: "Sierra Sue," Gene Autry. "Bowery Blitzkrieg," with the East Side Kids. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Three Sons O'Guns," Wayne Morris and Tom Brown. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee. 3. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. "Tight Shoes," Broderick Crawford. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 1:50, 5. "Sailors on Leave," William Lundigan. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Warren William and June Storey. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:25, 6:25, 9:35.

Brookline Village: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:50, 9:10, 10:25, 1:25 a. m. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 2:10, 5:25, 8:45, 12:05 a. m.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper, 2 and 5.

Harvard: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

University: "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell. 3, 6:15, 9:35. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall. 1 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. "Bride Wore Crutches." 2. Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 1:45, 7:45.

Codman Square: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglester: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy and Andy Devine. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn and Constance Bennett. Continuous 6 p. m. to 3 a. m.

Park: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "Tillie the Toiler." 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:05, 9:21. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker and Susan Hayward. 1:45, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "I Killed That Man," R. Cortez. "The Bride Wore Crutches," Lynne Roberts. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 2:00, 8:15. "Tillie the Toiler," Kay Harris. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Man at Large," Humphrey Bogart. 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:05, 6:30, 9:35.

Maplewood: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert. 1:45, 7:30.

Orpheum: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Secret of the Waste Lands," Bill Boyd. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Mystic: "Sergeant Mulligan," Nat Pendleton. 1:55, 5. "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 3:10, 9:15.

Strand: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert. 3:20, 9:10. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:55, 5, 8:05.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Highway West," Brenda Marshall and O. Bradna. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Pinto Kid. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3:45, 8:30. "Tillie the Toiler." 2:30, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Moon Over Her Shoulder." 2 and 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper and Joan Leslie. 2:30, 6:15, 8:50. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 2:10, 8:35.

QUINCY—Quincy: Texas," William Holden. "Top Sergeant Mulligan." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert. "Our Wife," Ruth Hussey and Melvyn Douglas. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 2 and 8.

Revere: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolph Menjou. 1:45, 8.

Davis Square: "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. "Mutiny in the Arctic." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott, Gene Tierney. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45. Continuous from 4:15.

Strand: "Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. "Free and Easy," Ruth Hussey and R. Cummings. 1:45. Continuous from 4:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern, Eleanor Powell and Robert Young. "Master Detective." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Regular Fellers," Billy Lee and Alphalfa Switzer. 2:18, 8:04. "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:33, 9:17.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Texas," William Holden. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Roaring Twenties," James Cagney and Humphrey Bogart. "Bowery Blitzkrieg," L. Garsey. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "They Met in Argentina," James Ellison and Maureen O'Hara. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:30, 7:40.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 3:35, 8. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 2:10, 6:35, 10:00.

Commerce and Finance

Vast Impetus Is Given U. S. War Program by Churchill Visit

Business and Industry

Roads Handle Record Freight Volume in '41

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The greatest volume of freight in railroad history was handled in 1941 by the roads of the United States without congestion or car shortage, according to a year-end statement by J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads.

The roads, continued Mr. Pelley, are confident of their ability to meet transportation demands in 1942 if materials for adequate maintenance and for new construction are made available.

Despite unprecedented conditions, and the quickening effect of a growing defense and war production, traffic in 1941 moved smoothly and without delay. The railroads have performed an operating job of which they can well be proud.

Record Traffic

Measured in revenue ton-miles (the number of tons of revenue freight multiplied by the distance carried), the freight volume transported in 1941 amounted to approximately 470,000,000,000 ton-miles. This was an increase of 5.1 per cent above the previous record made in 1929. It also was an increase of 25.9 per cent above 1940.

This record traffic took place despite the fact that carloadings of revenue freight were 20 per cent less than in 1929 and was due to a combination of heavier loadings per car and longer haul per ton than in previous years. In 1941, freight loadings totaled 42,250,000 cars, an increase of 5,892,000 cars or 16.2 per cent above 1940.

This volume of freight traffic was handled, however, with an ownership of nearly 600,000 fewer cars, or 26 per cent, than in 1929. It was accomplished because of a continuous improvement in cars, locomotives, and facilities, and in operating methods and efficiency, that started 20 years ago and has kept growing despite the ups and downs of the railroads in more recent years. The result has been that the railroads in 1941 hauled more freight per train than ever before and moved each train over the road nearly 1½ times as fast compared with 20 years ago.

Although the railroads have handled this year more freight traffic and almost as great a passenger traffic as in 1929, they received for that service nearly $1,000,000,000 less in gross earnings. This has been due to the fact that both freight and passenger rates are now much lower than they were 12 years ago.

More Passengers

Passenger traffic in 1941 was greater than in any year since 1929, it having amounted to 29,000,000,000 passenger miles (the number of passengers multiplied by the distance traveled), an increase of 22.1 per cent above 1940. This increase above last year was due in part to troop movements, the railroads having handled approximately 3,000,000 troops during the year. The average revenue for carrying a passenger one mile during the past year was the lowest on record, amounting to 1.75 cents, compared with 3.09 cents in 1921.

In 1941 railroad taxes were the highest in history, amounting to $550,000,000, compared with the previous high of $396,700,000 in 1929.

Based on incomplete returns, Class 1 railroads will have net railway operating income before fixed charges, of $980,000,000 in 1941, a return of 3.72 per cent on property investment and the first time since 1930 that more than 3 per cent was earned.

Capital expenditures in 1941 were estimated at $600,000,000, compared with $429,147,000 in 1940.

Crude Oil Demand Expected to Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines forecast the January market for domestic crude oil at 128,290,000 barrels, or 4,138,400 barrels daily.

This was virtually the same as the estimate for December but 552,100 barrels higher than the actual daily demand for January, 1941.

The total demand for motor fuel next month was forecast by the bureau at 52,900,000 barrels, an increase of 11.6 per cent over the actual demand for last January.

Commercial Loans Rise $23,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Reserve Board said that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities increased $23,000,000 in the week ended Dec. 24.

These loans have been increasing steadily since the beginning of the defense program and total 5,792,000,000, or $1,781,000,000 more than a year ago.

Westinghouse Cuts Number Of Refrigerator Models

NEW YORK (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. has reduced the number of its 1942 refrigerator models to six compared with the 15 available in 1941, Sales Manager Frank R. Kohnstamm said.

The new refrigerators will contain 92 per cent less aluminum than models made in January, 1941, he added.

"The future output of electric household appliances and other products in the company's merchandising plants will depend upon the amounts of materials and effort which can be given over to durable consumer goods during the emergency," Mr. Kohnstamm said.

Financial, Commodity Markets Close Jan. 1

By the Associated Press

Financial and commodity exchanges throughout the United States, Canada and Great Britain will be closed New Year's Day.

Farm Bureau Head Approves War-Time Cut for Agencies

CHICAGO (AP)—Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said he approved wartime curtailment of Government expenditures for federal farm agencies originally established to handle depression problems.

At the same time, Mr. O'Neal said the federation insisted upon continuance of all appropriations necessary to keep agricultural prices in line with prices of non-agricultural goods.

Mr. O'Neal's statements were made in reference to recommendations offered last week by a committee headed by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia. The Byrd committee, composed of Government financial leaders, suggested reductions in nonessential federal expenditures.

Such reductions, it was argued, were desirable in view of huge war appropriations.

The farm bureau head said that other Federal agencies formed to combat depression, and not directly connected with agriculture, should also have their activities reduced.

Trade Between U. S. And Canada in 1941 Breaks All Records

OTTAWA (AP) — Trade between Canada and United States in 1941 will break all existing high records, according to statistics available here as the two nations unite in an all-out war production effort.

The figures also reveal that there will be an unprecedentedly heavy balance of trade this year in favor of United States and this all tends to increase the difficulties of maintaining exchange between the two countries.

For the 11 months ended Nov. 30, Canada imported from the United States goods valued at approximately $911,000,000 as compared with $675,000,000 for the corresponding months in 1940. Bulk of these imports was for munitions production.

Value of goods exported to United States from Canada in the same period this year, exclusive of gold was $537,479,000 as compared with $399,000,000 in the 11 months of 1940.

Exclusive of gold shipments the trade balance in favor of United States is therefore $374,421,000.

Power Output Rise Halted by Holiday

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output declined in the Christmas week ended Dec. 27 after four successive increases, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Power circles said the limited holiday curtailment of industrial activity could account for the decline.

Latest production of 3,186,804,000 kilowatt hours was 7.6 per cent less than 3,448,597,000 in the preceding week but 15.6 per cent ahead of 2,757,259,000 in the comparable 1940 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were reported by the institute as follows:

New England 16.5, Mid-Atlantic 13.2, Central Industrial 15.1, West Central 15.6, Southern States 19.4, Rocky Mountain 22.1, Pacific Coast 11.9.

Feed Grain Goals May Be Increased

WASHINGTON (AP)—Undersecretary Paul H. Appleby said that the Agriculture Department might increase 1942 production goals for such livestock feed grains as corn, oats, Barley and sorghums.

Goals for these crops had been set at 87,500,000 acres for corn, 40,000,000 for oats, 14,500,000 for barley, and 9,500,000 for grain sorghums. These acreages are about the same as harvested this year.

New Morenci Copper Mine Ready for Operation Soon

MORENCI, Ark. (AP) — The greatest new copper development in the United States — Phelps Dodge Corporation's $35,000,000 Morenci open pit mine—will begin production about January 15.

At a time when every effort is being made to increase copper production to supply the nation's war machine, a mountain of copper ore in eastern Arizona is ready for the smelters after five years of preliminary work.

The Defense Plant Corporation is urging a $28,000,000 expansion to increase the yearly output from 75,000 to 135,000 tons.

Since August, 1937, the top of a mountain has been dug away to expose 230,000,000 tons of ore. A smelter and all other units of a huge reduction works have been built.

Wheat Quota Waiver Enacted

WASHINGTON (AP)—Legislation waiving wheat marketing quota penalties for those producers whose planted acreage exceeded normal but whose overall production was not above average was signed into law Dec. 26 by President Roosevelt.

U. S. Farmers' Buying Power Rises 20½ P.C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the first 10 months of 1941 the farmers' income from marketings amounted to $8,752,000,000 as against $6,698,000,000 last year, an increase of 30.7 per cent.

This gain was due partly to the higher price level and partly to the fact that the quantity of farm products marketed during the first 10 months was the largest on record, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

The farmers' total income, including both marketings and government benefit payments, amounted to $9,186,000,000 during the first 10 months this year as compared with $7,315,000,000 last year, an increase of 25.6 per cent.

U. S. Payments Drop

This gain occurred despite the fact that government benefit payments during the first 10 months amounted to only $434,000,000 as compared with $617,000,000 a year ago. The farmers' total income during the first 10 months of 1941 exceeded the income received in any full year since 1929.

The gain in the farmers' total income over a year ago during the first 10 months more than offset the higher price for goods bought by the farmers. Consequently, the farmers' purchasing power during this period was 20.5 per cent higher than a year ago.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that total farm income for the full year of 1941 will total $11,200,000,000. Farm income this year will thus practically equal the pre-depression figure of $11,221,000,000 in 1929. In fact, the farmers' income this year may be larger than in 1929 since the Department of Agriculture's present estimate appears to be conservative.

Even if the farmers' income this year is no higher than the Government's estimate, the farmers' purchasing power this year will be 18.5 per cent above the pre-depression level. This will be due to the fact that the farmers have been able to buy goods this year at a considerably lower level than in 1929.

Further Rise Expected

The prospect is that farm income will show a further expansion in 1942. The outlook is that the prices of farm products will show a further rise next year and it is probable that the quantity of agricultural products marketed in 1942 will exceed the record high volume in 1941. Not only will this year's large harvest provide substantial supplies for marketing next year, but the Government has adopted a program under which it is planned to increase food production to the largest volume on record in 1942.

As the result of the prospective higher price level and the larger quantity marketed, the Department of Agriculture has estimated that farm income will rise to $13,000,000,000 in 1942 from $11,200,000,000 in 1941. It is probable that the farmers' purchasing power will also show expansion next year since it is doubtful whether the prices of goods which the farmers buy will increase to the same extent as their income.

N. E. T. & T. Dividend Of $1.75 Announced

By the Associated Press

J. J. Robinson, President of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, announced dividends of $1.75 a share to stockholders.

"Telephone revenues have totaled $78,763,491 during 11 months of this year," he said in a statement, "this is $5,692,659, or approximately eight per cent, above the corresponding period last year.

"Local service revenues were six per cent higher than a year ago, largely because of the increased number of telephones operated by the company, now 1,360,745. Increased long distance calling accounted for a 14 per cent increase in toll service revenues."

He reported an increase of more than $3,000,000 in operating taxes, but said the net income available was sufficient to pay the same dividends as last year.

Glass Container Industry Seen Ready for Expansion

NEW YORK (AP)—The Glass Container Association said that industry could expand production sharply if glass were needed to replace tin cans in uses now frowned upon by the Government because war in the Far East threatens the nation's major tin supply.

Despite record shipments in 1941, estimated at around 68,000,000 gross containers, the industry operated at only 85.6 per cent of total capacity, the association said.

It also pointed out that reserve stocks were being built up and that the glass container industry would enter 1942 better prepared for expansion than it was a year ago.

Lumber Output Off in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended Dec. 20 stood at 128 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39, and shipments 127 per cent. Production totaled 213,450,000 feet, which was 4 per cent less than the previous week, and 5 per cent greater than the corresponding week a year ago.

President's War Program May Absorb Half of U. S. Income

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—It is believed here that a centralized ministry of supply will be an immediate requisite for President Roosevelt's gigantic new war production program to take half the national income—set at $100,000,000,000 a year—by the middle of 1943.

The imminent return to Washington of Winston Churchill and the consultations going on here with Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, are expected to hasten the new step.

Discussions on the proposal have been going on behind the scenes for weeks. The Roosevelt program is so big that many leaders frankly express doubt whether it can be carried out, Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio declaring yesterday that instead of $50,000,000,000, he thought $35,000,000,000 might be spent for war in the next fiscal year out of a national income of $105,000,000,000. This difference of opinion reveals graphically the drastic steps necessary to achieve the President's goal, and the clash of two schools of thought among the President's advisers as to the proper way of procedure.

President's Decision

Mr. Roosevelt's White House Press comment yesterday indicates that he has finally made his decision. Instead of proceeding along the present path of waiting for new factories and tools to be built he has decided to take the short cut which Britain finally took after Dunkirk to convert existing plants and civilian tools to war purposes, regardless of former peacetime production. Britain "converted" its auto industry 100 per cent.

If Mr. Roosevelt has taken this decision, which seems the irresistible inference from the startling figures he offered yesterday it marks one of the great developments of the war. It means a break with the cautious OPM high officials who have hitherto clung to the remnants of a business-as-usual policy. What this policy means is shown in OPM figures released Monday showing that as of last September 100 corporations held 32.8 per cent of all contracts of $50,000 or more for guns, tanks, planes, ships and other military supplies. Last May the figure was 55 companies holding 74 per cent of the total.

Current Progress Inadequate

Even after making all allowances for the fact that the U. S. was not actually at war, and the need to let master contracts before sub-contracts could be placed, the figures show that the nation cannot begin to approach the scale outlined confidentially by President Roosevelt yesterday, in the time set, at the present rate of progress. Behind the scenes a big struggle has been going on. It now looks as though the night of Dec. 7 and the attack on Pearl Harbor, settled that question.

Strength to this impression was given by the consultation at the White House today of Bernard M. Baruch, head of the 1918 War Industries Board, and Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War, concerned with problems of supply.

OPM Director William Knudsen and the heads of the Army and Navy before Dec. 7 were on record against shifting the present military setup. The rival arguments of the other school have been presented in public only before the House committee on national defense migration, but in private are understood to have been advanced by Harry Hopkins, Vice-President Henry Wallace, and certain key OPM officials.

To head the proposed ministry of supply dozens of names have been mentioned including Wendell Willkie, OPM officials Donald M. Nelson and William L. Batt, Leon Henderson and Associate Justice William O. Douglas. The dynamic presence in Washington of Messrs. Churchill and Beaverbrook, who were, incidentally, mentioned by Mr. Roosevelt at his press conference yesterday as a cause for boosting the whole big U. S. war effort to a higher notch, is believed to have won the day for a revised setup.

The "X, Y, Z" Program

Mr. Roosevelt revealed part of the drama at the White House on the evening of December 7, when news was pouring in on the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. On that night, Mr. Roosevelt told his press conference, the Government was working on a defense program which he labeled algebraically as "X." The "X" program had looked so big that the men who prepared it had brought it to Mr. Roosevelt with fear and trembling. Mr. Roosevelt looked at it on the night of Dec. 7 and added "Y" to it, then and there.

There the "X plus Y" program stood, Mr. Roosevelt said, till the arrival of Winston Churchill. Then the final decision was taken. The program was made "X plus Y plus Z."

This new program is designed, for the first time in history, to utilize the country's total productive capacity, something which has never before been accomplished. In 1929, the year which previously probably set a top, only about 80 per cent of capacity was utilized.

Following the same blunt course which led Mr. Roosevelt to label the new head of censorship the chief censor, the President announced that ornate titles of "victory" and "all-out" programs would now be a simple title of "war program" even though this meant a loss of drama. Defense bonds may soon become war bonds, too, he said.

In Great Britain, under a centralized minister of supplies, something more than half of national income is now going into war activities.

Today in the United States, according to the President's figures, 27 per cent is going for war. The goal in the United States is now set for 50 per cent, and Mr. Roosevelt acknowledged that this would be a big jump for one year.

Revolutionary Methods Needed

Other officials in Washington stress the difficulty of achieving the goal under past methods. They declare revolutionary means are required to secure it.

The $50 billions for war activities mentioned by the President covers the fiscal year/1943 (July 1, 1942-June 30, 1943).

Expressed in terms of calendar years, military production plans previously called for expenditures of $27 billions in 1942. Now the total will apparently be increased to around $40 billions in 1942, and around $60 billions in 1943 when Mr. Churchill says the anti-Axis powers can take the offensive.

Washington newsmen coined the phrase "X, Y, Z program for the A, B, C, D powers."

Other highlights of the President's conference:

Lend-lease operations, so far as bookkeeping goes, are apparently almost a thing of the past.

The President will probably deliver his annual message to Congress in person, Jan. 6 or 7, to be followed by his annual budget message, on which he is now working.

Mr. Roosevelt looks sympathetically on nation-wide daylight saving to be pushed in Congress shortly. It might save 500,000 kilowatt hours for other essential uses, he said.

Specially Treated Steels Playing Effective Part in War Instruments

NEW YORK (AP) — Specially treated steels that turn out such peace-time things as piano strings are being used with equal efficiency by the steel industry to produce parts for some of the most effective instruments of war, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

Piano wire, possessing the greatest tensile strength of any plain carbon steel, now is being used in large tonnages on the production of springs to actuate firing mechanisms of machine guns, said the insitute.

Types of steel that are useful for making hammers and handtools are equally serviceable in the making of machine gun cocking lever pins. The kind of steel used in making automobile bumpers is going into machine gun locking mechanisms.

Steel cylinders used to hold laughing gas by dentists and surgeons makes armor-piercing bullets.

Corporate Earnings Continue Uptrend

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports issued recently, showing profits per common share, included:

	1941	1940
Quarter	Ended	Nov. 30
Beatrice Creamery	.60	.93
Schenley Distillers	$1.60	$1.23
United Specialties	.34	.86*
Quarter	Ended	Oct. 31
Distillers Corp.-Seagrams	1.38	.62
Servel	.22	.38
9 Months	Ended	Nov. 29
Collins & Aikman	2.33	3.77
11 Months	Ended	Nov. 30
Caterpillar Tractor	3.76	3.87
6 Months	Ended	Oct. 31
Zenith Radio	1.53	..
6 Months	Ended	Nov. 30
Duplan Corp.	1.20	.22
Year	Ended	Oct. 31
Celotex	2.51	.94
Cudahy Packing	6.57	3.29
Firestone Tire	4.37	3.02
Myers (F. E.) & Bros.*	5.45	4.85
W. Va. Pulp & Paper	3.70	3.03
Year	Ended	Sept. 30
Bendix Aviation	6.30	3.75
Cuban American Sugar	1.01	†6.04
Food Machinery	4.27	3.70
Guantanamo Sugar Co.	.38	..
Year	Ended	Sept. 27
Burlington Mills	4.87	..
Year	Ended	Aug. 31
Loew's Inc.	6.15	4.82

*Based on present capitalization. †On preferred shares.

Continental Motors Gains

NEW YORK (AP) — Continental Motors Corp., Detroit, and wholly owned subsidiaries reported net profit for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 of $3,231,724 after normal and excess profits taxes totaling $3,250,000 and a $250,000 reserve for post-war adjustments. This was equal to $1.07 a common share and compared with $611,843, or 20 cents a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

Woolen Goods Makers Hit By Restrictions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The OPM told woolen manufacturers that their supply of new wool for non-military production — including suits, dresses, other clothing and rugs—would be restricted during the next three months to half or less the amount they used during the same period in 1941.

Robert R. Guthrie, chief of the OPM textile branch, informed an industry advisory committee meeting that an allocation order would be issued soon embodying these four restrictions:

Conditions Listed

1. Manufacturers of worsteds will be cut to 50 per cent of their 1941 use of wool for a similar period.
2. Manufacturers of woolens will be cut to 40 per cent.
3. Manufacturers of floor coverings will be limited to 50 per cent of the carpet wool they used during the same period this year.
4. All other manufacturers systems using wool will be cut to 40 per cent.

Mr. Guthrie said the over-all program to conserve available wool supplies projected a rate of new wool consumption which would, if continued through the entire year, cut supplies to the industry by about 200,000,000 pounds. The rate of consumption allowed during the next three months will be restricted to 80 per cent of the rate prevailing during the first six months of 1941.

This 80 per cent production, officials said, would include both military and non-military uses. Military requirements, however, will be met in full. Mr. Guthrie said that production over 80 per cent would be permitted only if the entire output of a mill was for military orders.

Commenting that the program was more liberal than experts originally had thought possible, he added that "there are so many uncertainties regarding wool deliveries that it would be unfair to lead any of you to believe that this liberal allocation can continue throughout the year. In fact, there is a very strong possibility that it won't continue."

Revenue Bills Sold By New York City

NEW YORK (AP)—New York City Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick has sold by allotment to 25 banks $30,000,000 in revenue bills at an interest rate of ½ of 1 per cent.

One-third of the bills is payable March 6, 1942, one-third April 16, 1942, and one-third April 24, 1942.

Roosevelt Asks Congress To Act on Peanut Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt has recommended that Congress modify existing legislation so as to bring parity prices for peanuts into line with those of other commodities.

In a message to the legislators, Mr. Roosevelt said the parity price for peanuts was not comparable with those for other commodities and that existing law provided for excessive mandatory loan rates.

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J. Nelson Hicks

Appointed manager of the Boston branch of the John A. Roebling's Sons Co., Trenton, N. J., succeeding Prescott H. Vose. Mr. Hicks has been with the firm for the past 15 years. The plants of the Roebling Company, at Trenton and Roebling, N. J., are producing millions of dollars' worth of materials and supplies for the Army and Navy.

Ex-Justice Hughes Urged to Be Head Of War Labor Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Charles Evans Hughes has been named by the National Association of Manufacturers as "an outstanding and admittedly impartial American" for consideration as chairman of the new war labor board. Addressing the Secretary of Labor, Madame Perkins, by telegraph, Messrs. Walter D. Fuller and William P. Witherow, president and president-elect of the N. A. M. respectively, urged that four "public members" of the new board "be selected from retired members of the federal supreme, circuit and district courts," which would permit designation of such a man as the former Chief Justice for the chairmanship.

Four industry representatives, to be selected from panels submitted by the N. A. M. and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, were proposed to match four labor representatives from major labor groups in the telegram which urged upon the secretary the selection of a "fair and effective board."

SEC Orders Liquidation Of N. American

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has ordered the liquidation of the North American Light and Power Company, a subholding company in the North American Company system, in a proceeding which was formally instituted just four weeks ago.

Light & Power has book assets of $51,894,000 and consolidated system assets of $124,862,000. Companies in which it has interests operate principally in Missouri, Kansas, Illinois and Iowa.

Directors of Light&Power sought to dissolve the company voluntarily some months ago but the SEC obtained a delay to permit a review of the situation. Its order called for full control over the manner in which the assets are distributed.

North American owns about 85 per cent of Light & Power common stock, which possibly may not share in the distribution because of a $52.50 arrearage on the preferred stock, of which North American holds 43 per cent. North American also owns 63 per cent of Light & Power's debentures.

"The record discloses," the SEC said, "that these senior securities were acquired at substantial discounts and at a time when dividend arrearages on its preferred stock were mounting and earned surplus deficits increasing. These facts raise serious questions concerning the possible application to North American's holdings of various equitable doctrines."

The commission said that it would not determine at this time how the apparent claims would be treated because the record was not complete.

Rails' 11 Months' Net Earnings Soar To $439,983,723

WASHINGTON (AP) — Class 1 railroads had estimated net income, after interest and rentals, of $439,983,723 in the first 11 months of 1941 compared with $138,517,515 in the same period last year, the Association of American Railroads reported.

Estimated net income, after interest and rentals, amounted to $30,064,315 in November compared with $30,809,337 in November, 1940.

Net railway operating income before interest and rentals, amounted to $916,788,525 in the first 11 months this year compared with $603,692,473 in the same period last year.

Net railway operating income in November was $68,764,488 compared with $71,560,226 in November, 1940.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,700,000
Previous day's sales	2,558,507
1941 volume to date	168,781,000
1940 volume to date	206,532,289

Stock Market Is Lower Due To War News

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—The stock market in its closing session of the year today could muster none of buoyancy displayed yesterday and news that Manila was in danger of capture by the Japanese was blamed for general declines running from fractions to a point or so in the leaders.

Last-minute tax loss selling and profit taking had the list off balance from the start and while offerings tapered off later, recoveries were feeble outside of a small assortment of industrials which carried modest gains into the final hour. Dealings were well under yesterday's at the rate of approximately 1,700,000 shares for the five-hour stretch.

Steels, motors and oils were in the forefront of the slide. American Telephone steadied after early weakness.

On the soft side most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Youngstown Sheet, Chrysler, Anaconda, American Can, Du Pont, Standard Oil (New Jersey), and Texas Company.

Performing somewhat better were Johns-Manville, Eastman and U. S. Gypsum.

In the curb losses were posted for Aluminum of America, American Gas & Electric, Bell Aircraft and Pittsburgh Plate Glass, while Brewster Aeronautical and Lake Shore Mines registered small gains.

Bonds Irregular

Selected rail issues continued to climb in an irregular bond market today.

Some of the carriers gained as much as 4 points toward the end of the session but this improvement was balanced by frequent losses of fractions to around 2 points.

Generally bond traders appeared to be winding up their affairs for 1941 and volume, braked by war considerations, was well below the quick turnover of the last two days.

Federal issues moved within 2-32 of a point either way from the previous close.

Firestone Tire & Rubber 3s dropped more than 3 points while fractional markdowns were posted for International Hydro Electric 6s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Santa Fe 4s of '95, Frisco 4½s of '78 and N. Y. Central 5s.

Higher were N. Y., Lackawanna & Western 4½s, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," International Telephone 5s, Erie 4½s of 2015, Portland General Electric 4½s, and Lehigh Valley stamped 4s.

Latin American issues improved in the foreign division while Queensland 6s declined.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Chic & So Air L pf	35c	Dec.	30	Dec. 26
Martel Mills pf	$1.50	Dec.	30	Dec. 20
Atlantic Co 6 pf	$1.50	Jan.	2	Dec. 19
Calif-Ore P 7 pf	$1.75	Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Do 6 pf ('27)	$1.50	Jan.	15	Dec. 31
Jeannette Gl 7 pf	$3	Jan.	2	Dec. 26
No S P (Del) 7 pf	$1.75	Jan.	20	Dec. 31
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Jan.	20	Dec. 31
Extra				
Hershey Choc	$1	Feb.	16	Jan. 24
Saco-Lowell Shops	$1	Dec.	30	Dec. 26
Springf'ld F&M ins	25c	Jan.	2	Dec. 22
Extra				
Saco Lowell Shops	$1	Dec.	30	Dec. 26
Liquidating				
Calamba Sugar Est	$4	Jan.	20	Dec. 31
Des Moines J S Ld Bk	$14	Jan.	20	Dec. 31
Resumed				
Conde Nast Publ	30c	Jan.	31	Jan. 15
Reduced				
N Y Tel	$1.50	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
Union Stk Yds, Omaha	50c		Dec. 31	Dec. 31
Increased				
Williams (RC)&Co.	30c		Jan. 10	Dec. 30
Year End				
Bathurst P&P A	25c		Mar. 2	Feb. 13
Eastern Stl Prod	$1		Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Firestone T&R	25c		Jan. 20	Jan. 5
Julian & Kokenge	75c		Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Atchison T & S Fe	$1		Mar. 2	Dec. 31
Davega Strs	40c		Dec. 30	Dec. 25
Nat Bronze & Alum F dry	$1.25		Dec. 30	Dec. 26
Greenfield T & Die	$1.50	pf	Dec. 30	Dec. 23
Regular				
American Can Co	$1	P	Feb. 16	Jan. 23
Am Furn pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 13
Boston Edison	50c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 10
Chi&So Air L pf	17½c	Q	Jan. 4	Dec. 26
Crowell-Collier Pub Co 7 pf	$3.50	S	Feb. 2	Jan. 24
Gimbel Bros pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 25	Jan. 10
Hartford St Boil Ins & Insur Co	40c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Hershey Choc	75c	Q	Feb. 16	Jan. 24
Do pf	$1	Q	Feb. 16	Jan. 24
Lane Bryant, Inc 7	$1.75	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
McCall Corp	35c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
McCrory Stores Corp 5 pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 2	Dec. 20
Minn Gas & Lt	$1.25	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Montreal Tel	60c	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Natl Dist Prod	50c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Penna Pow Co 4½ pf	$1.12½	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Philа Elec	35c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 9
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 9
Reading Co	25c	Q	Feb. 12	Jan. 15
Saco Lowell Shps pf	25c	Q	Feb. 16	Feb. 10
Shippers Car Line Corp 5 pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 23
Springfield Fire & Marine Ins Co	$1.12½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Steel Co (Ca.)	75c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 7
Do pf	75c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 7
Textiles, Inc	10c		Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Do pf	25c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 24
West Penn Elec 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 16	Jan. 19
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 16	Jan. 19
Affiliated Fund Inc	4c		Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Alberta Wood Pres Co Ltd 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 23
American News Co	30c	M	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Calif Wat & Tel Co 6 pf	37½c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Celotex Corp	25c	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 23
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 23
Dom Tar & Chem Co Ltd 5½ pf	$1.37½	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 16
Hawley Pulp & Pap $7 cum 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 22
Hudson's Bay Co 5% pf	2½%	S	Jan. 1	Dec. 18
Liberty Loan Corp 5% pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 21
do A	25c	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 20
do B	25c	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 20
Mass Invest Tr	40c		Jan. 20	Dec. 31
Mass Utilities Asso 5% pt pf	62½c	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Mt Sts Pow	37½c	Q	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
do pf	62½c	Q	Jan. 20	Dec. 31
St Sts Tel & Tel	$1.75	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
New Eng P 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 23
Norf & W Ry adj pf	$1	Q	Feb. 19	Jan. 31
No Sts Pw Minn pf	$1.25		Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Panh E Pipe L	50c		Jan. 6	Dec. 22
do pf B			Jan. 1	Dec. 19
St J Ry LH&P 5 pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
U El Md(Pr pf)	$1.25	Q	Feb. 16	Jan. 31
do $4.50 pf	$1.12½	Q	Feb. 16	Jan. 31
Wh Rk Min Spgs 7% 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 29
do 5 2d pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 29
Am Air Filter pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 5	Dec. 31
Am Dairies pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 26
Eastern Stl Prod	$1		Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Penn Federal Corp pf	$1.12½	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 19

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	5	47½	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅛
51⅝	43⅝	Acme Steel (4a)	2	48⅛	48¼	48⅛	Dec30
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	15	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
34¼	17⅜	Adam-Millis (1a)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	6	10⅞	10	10⅞	+1
45	34⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	24	37⅜	36½	36⅝	— ⅜
	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
	1½	Alaska Juneau	49	2	1⅝	1⅝	
	⅛	Alleghany Corp	25	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	3⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	17	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
21½	11⅛	Alleghany pr pf	2	13½	13	13	+ ⅛
23⅜	17⅛	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	10	22⅝	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	
167½	133¼	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	6	144½	143	144½	+1
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
14¾	11⅛	Allied M (1¼g)	3	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅛
9	5	Allied Stores	44	5¾	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	79½	79½	79½	Dec30
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	29	28¾	27½	28¼	— ½
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	1	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	2	¾	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
20	10	AmalLea pf 1½k	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	9	53	52¼	53	
22⅛	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	7	21½	20⅛	20½	
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	18	48	47	47	+ ½
9¾	8½	Am Bank N .30g	18	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅛	Am Bosch	3	4	3¾	3¾	
39	26½	Am Br&Sh 2.20g	8	19¼	18½	28½	— ¾
3	1	Am Cable & R	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	36	60	59	60	+ ⅛
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	1	160	160	160	+2½
34⅜	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	16	32⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	4	68⅛	68¼	68⅜	— ⅜
23½	16½	Am Ch & C (2g)	6	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	108	108	Dec24
121	94	Am Chicle (4a)	3	93½	90½	90½	—3½
8¾	4¾	Am Col'type(.80)	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	9	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
19½	8½	Am Crys S (1¼)	2	17⅞	17½	17⅜	+ ¼
1⅞	⅛	Am Encaus Til	16	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
6½	3¾	Am European	1	5	5	5	— ½
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	35	⅛	⅛	⅛	
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½k	12	16¼	16¼	16¼	
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	12	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅝
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	5	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	6	30⅜	29¾	30	— ½
4¼	2	Am Hide & Lea	10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
51¼	42½	Am Home(2.40a)	3	46¼	46	46¼	+ ½
2⅛	1	Am Ice	28	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
30⅛	20	Am Ices pf (⅝e)	1	25	25	25	+ ½
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	16	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
13¼	6¾	Am Inv Ill (.80)	11	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
50	38	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	39	39	39	— ½
17⅛	⅞	Am Locomotive	25	8¾	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
95⅛	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	6	85	83½	83½	— 1¼
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.94g)	25	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+ ¾
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	11	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	8	19⅞	19	19	— ⅞
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	79	⅞	⅞	⅞	
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	28	23⅛	22¼	22⅜	— ⅜
39	17½	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	20	20⅛	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	209	4	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	58	10⅞	10½	10⅝	
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	9	4⅝	4½	4½	
10⅜	6	Am Seating (1g)	11	7¼	7¼	7¼	
45⅝	33⅝	Am Smelt (3½g)	28	41⅜	40¼	41⅜	+ ⅝
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	8	145	143½	145	Dec30
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (3¼g)	4	32½	31⅜	32½	+ ⅜
28½	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs 2g	34	19⅞	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
11½	8½	Am Stores (1)	4	9⅛	9	9	
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.50)	5	7	6½	6⅜	— ⅜
22⅜	13	Am Sug Ref 2½g	17	21¾	20¾	21⅛	— ¼
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	6	95	93½	93½	Dec30
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	61	129	126	128⅞	+1⅜
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	17	46	45¼	45¼	— ½
74½	43⅞	Am Tob pf B 4½g	37	47	46⅛	46¼	— ⅜
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148⅛	148⅛	148⅛	Dec20
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	19	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
29½	23⅛	Am Viscose (1g)	17	27	26⅜	26½	— ⅛
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	Dec24
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	117	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Dec29
8⅝	3⅛	Am Woolen	8	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¾
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12k)	3	72	71½	71½	— ½
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	21	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	1	47	47	47	Dec30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	80	28	27⅛	27¼	— ¾
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	2	17	15½	17	+2
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	7	1	¾	1	+ ⅛
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
112½	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Dec30
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	59	3⅞	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
70¾	47½	Arm Ill ppf (3k)	5	64	62½	62½	
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	70½	70½	70½	Dec23
34⅜	20½	Armstron' C 2½g	26	21⅜	20¾	20⅝	— ¼
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¾g)	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	13	6⅛	5⅞	6	
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	79½	79½	79½	Dec23
102½	76	As D 2pf (19¾k)	7	76½	76	76	Dec29
35⅛	20	Associates (2a)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	21	27⅛	27¼	27½	— ⅜
70¼	53⅝	Atch T&S Fpf (5	3	59½	58	58	—1
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	29	20¾	20⅛	20⅜	— ¾
45⅛	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
16½	7	Atl G & W pf 5g	3	42¾	41½	42½	+1½
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	43	23⅞	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
111⅜	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Dec30
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (1½g)	14	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	2	69	69	69	Dec23
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	7	8½	8	8½	Dec30
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	64	4	3⅞	4	

B

19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	21	14½	13¾	13¾	
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	49	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅜
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	18	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
8½	3½	Bangor & Ar	8	4	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
13½	7	Barber As ½e	6	9⅛	8⅞	9	
9⅞	5½	Barker Bros (1g)	2	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	24	8⅝	8¼	8½	
24⅞	13⅜	Bath I W (1¼g)	10	17	16⅝	16¾	+ ¼
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	7	22	20½	22	+1⅜
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	102⅞	102⅞	Dec 9
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	Dec30
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	5	7½	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	32½	Bendix Av (4g)	19	40⅞	39½	39½	— ¾
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind (1.70g)	22	11⅝	11	11¼	— ¼
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Dec30
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	21	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	47	66⅛	64⅜	65	— ¾
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	3	117½	117½	117½	+1½
31⅞	21⅞	Bigelow S (4)	14	22¼	21	21½	— ⅛
23⅝	15⅞	Black & D(1.80g)	8	17½	16⅜	16¾	
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	22	6⅛	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
18⅝	13	Bliss & L (2g)	3	13½	13½	13½	
24⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	39	20	19⅜	19⅝	— ½
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	12	30⅝	29¼	30	Dec30
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	8	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
21⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	18	19⅝	19¼	19⅛	— ⅜
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	25	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	5	29¾	29¾	29¾	
17¼	16½	Brewing C(new)	1	17	17	17	Dec30
12⅝	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	20	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2½g	15	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	4	25⅞	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	2	41	41	41	Dec30
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	2	½	½	½	+ ⅛
6⅝	1	Bkly-Man Tr	10	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
14½	7	Bkly Un Gas	15	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ½
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30½	30½	30½	Dec29
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	7	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	7⅛	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	10	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	2½	Budd Mfg	22	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
5¼	2¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	5	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Buffalo Forge	1	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
88	78	Bullard Co (2½g)	3	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ½
35⅝	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	6	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¾
20⅞	15½	Burlng M (1½g)	19	19	18¼	19	
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54	54	54	Dec26
9⅜	5⅜	Burr Add 1.70g)	28	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅜	Bush Terminal	7	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	16	5⅞	4⅞	5¾	+1
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	2	18½	18½	18½	
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	7	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	3	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	3	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛

C

24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	12	17	16¾	17	— ⅛
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)		54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1½	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	11		⅛	⅛	
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	19	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W1.60g	6	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	4	12¼	11⅞	12	— ⅛
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	38	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	1	33¾	33⅜	33¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Capital Ad A	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	10	25½	25½	25½	Dec30
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	4	66½	63⅞	63⅞	—1¾
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	21	39½	38¾	39¼	+ ⅜
29⅜	18½	Celanese (2g)	20	21½	20½	20½	— ¼
10⅛	5⅝	Celotex Cp (1a)	24	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	7	18¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅝
3½	1⅜	Cent Foundry	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
17	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	11	15¼	15¼	15¼	
4	2¼	Century Rib M	2	3	2½	2½	— ⅛
34½	25	Cerro de Pas (4)	16	27⅜	26⅞	27⅛	— ⅛
45¼	38	Cert-teed Prod	17	24	23⅝	24	— ⅛
21¼	15	Chain Belt (1¾g	2	17½	17½	17½	Dec30
22½	14¾	Cham P&F (1g)	8	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
18	5⅜	Checker Cab	1	6	6	6	Dec30
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	46	34½	33⅛	33⅜	— ¾
102½	93	Cerro de O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	+2
4¼	2¼	Chcs Corp	1	3½	3½	3½	Dec30
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	2	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	18	3⅜	2⅞	3	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	3	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Chi Great W pf	3	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
8½	3½	Chi Mail Or (1¼g)	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
19½	9⅛	Chi Pneu T (2g)	7	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
44⅛	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	38¾	38	38	— ⅛
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Dec23
		Chi Rock Is & P	1				+ ⅛
		C R I & P 6% pf	3				
		C R I & P 7% pf	4				+ ⅛
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Dec30
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	4	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
3	1	Childs Co	9	1⅛	1	1	
72½	41⅜	Chrysler (6g)	160	46	44⅝	45⅜	— ¾
10⅜	8	City I & F (1.20)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
4½	2	City Stores	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
40½	29½	Clark Equip 3½g	1	33	33	33	+2
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	4	27½	26½	27½	+ ⅛
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	19	44	43	43	—1
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	2	35½	35½	35½	— ½
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	12	80	78	78	— ¾
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	5	63	63	63	Dec30
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	15	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Dec22
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	15	12⅝	12	12½	+ ⅛
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	5	16	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
21¾	11

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Sees Postwar Gov't Control Of Marketing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In order to insure a more equitable distribution of goods in the postwar period, governmental supervision will be necessary, Dr. Vergil D. Reed, Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Census, and newly elected President of the American Marketing Association, told members of the association at their annual meeting here.

While expressing the hope that business would be able to solve its problems in this respect, Dr. Reed said he was afraid this would not be the case. Business "already has two strikes on it," he asserted.

First, he said, in the past the nation's economy was carried out of its crisis by the growing population, which, he said, was a factor strong enough to "cover up business mistakes."

Second, there is a large and increasing proportion of people over 65 who will have to be taken care of, in addition to the need for spreading goods more equitably, he declared.

Other Speakers

Other speakers at a panel discussion of postwar planning for marketing included Walter D. Fuller, President of the National Association of Manufacturers; Edgar Smith, of General Motors Corporation; H. L. Andrews, of General Electric Company; Donald R. G. Cowan, of Republic Steel Corporation, and Dr. Howard T. Hovde, of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, who is retiring president of the association. Lewis L. Lorwin, of the National Resources Planning Board, presided.

Mr. Smith said that a lesson of the war which will carry over into the postemergency period will be increased recognition of the fact that "it is imports, not exports, that enrich the national economy."

From the foreign trade standpoint, Mr. Smith said that following the war the United States will be in a better competitive position than ever before. In fact, he added, the Nation's favorable trade balance might be too good. He contended that Secretary of State Cordell Hull's reciprocal trade policies are "the only basis for a lasting peace after the war."

Depression Unnecessary

Mr. Fuller said that he felt it "quite unnecessary" to have a depression after the war, but said that "we will have to be a lot smarter than we have been." The great mass of unemployment can be eliminated by filling the needs of the people on a much broader scale than in the past, he said.

Mr. Andrews predicted a large field for consumer goods after the war, pointing to the fact that his company's production of electrical appliances will be cut from $100,000,000 this year to $40,000,000 in 1942. He said that appliance production in the future will be directed to a greater extent at the low income families.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec. Wheat:					
Winnipeg	74⅞	74⅞	74⅛	74⅛	
May Wheat:					
Chicago	1.27	1.26¾	1.26⅞	1.26⅞	
Minneapolis	1.22⅝	1.22	1.22	1.22⅜	
Kansas City	1.21⅜	1.21	1.22	1.22⅜	
Winnipeg	77⅝	77⅞	77⅜	77⅞	
July Wheat:					
Chicago	1.27⅝	1.27⅞	1.27⅛	1.27⅞	
Minneapolis	1.23⅜	1.23⅞	1.23⅛	1.23⅞	
Kansas City	1.21⅜	1.21⅝	1.21⅛	1.21⅝	
Winnipeg	78⅛	78½	78⅛	78⅝	
Sept. Wheat:					
Chicago	1.28⅞	1.28¾	1.28⅜	1.28⅝	
May Corn:					
Chicago	84¼	83⅞	83⅞	84⅛	
Kansas City	79⅜	79	79	79¼	
July Corn:					
Chicago	86	85⅝	85⅝	85¾	
Kansas City			80½	80⅝	
May Oats:					
Chicago	56	55⅝	55⅞	55⅞	
Minneapolis	52⅜	52⅛	52⅛	52⅜	
Winnipeg	47⅜	47¼	47¼	47¼	
July Oats: Chicago:					
May	74	72¾	72¾	73¾	
Sept.	76¼	75⅛	75⅛	76⅛	
			77¼	78	

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
Jan.				9.05		9.95
March				11.32	11.32	
May				11.52	11.52	
July				11.72	11.72	

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.80½	1.80½	1.78¼	1.79⅛	1.80¼	
July	1.81⅝	1.81⅝	1.79⅝	1.80⅝	1.81¾	

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
March				95.8b	95.8	
May				95.8b	95.7	
July				95.8b	95.7	
		Tops				
March	126.5	127.1	126.5	127.1	126.5	
May	126.5	126.5	126.2	126.9b	126.5	
July	126.4b	126.8a	.....	.....	126.9	

b Bid a Asked.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
March	17.34	17.34	17.18	17.28	17.32	
May	17.47	17.47	17.33	17.42	17.45	
July	17.50	17.51	17.39	17.49	17.49	
October	17.54	17.54	17.44	17.49	17.53	
December	17.54	17.54	17.46	17.53	17.49	
Spots—18.55.						

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
March	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	
June				15.00	15.00	
b Bid.				15.00b	15.00	

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.59	8.61	8.54	8.54	8.56	
May	8.63	8.65	8.54	8.54	8.62	

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.22b	6.21
b—Bid.						

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
*January	32.80	32.85	32.65	32.65	32.80	
*February	33.35	33.40	33.10	33.15	33.35	
*March	33.35	33.50	33.25	33.40	33.50	
		Eggs				
†January	31.50	31.70	31.20	31.20	31.30	
* S. s. †R. s.						

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
January	2.57	2.61	2.51	2.52b	2.58	
March	3.11	2.11	3.05	3.10	3.11	
b—Bid.						

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, sides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. R. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Figge. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 46-44	108	108	108
1 4s 54-44	108.12	108.12	108.12
3 3¼s 52-46	110.7	110.7	110.7
1 2½s 56-54	116	116	116
2 2½s 60-55	104.28	104.28	104.28
2 2½s 58 56	109.15	109.14	109.14
4 2½s 72-67	102.12	102.12	102.12
	100.2	100.2	100.2

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s 49-44	104.20	104.19	104.19

New York City Bonds

71 3s 80	103½	103	103¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	64	64	64
6 AbitibiPow&Pap3¾s1	53	53	53
1 Adams Exp 4½s 48 st	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	59½	59½	59½
2 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	59½	59½	59½
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Am & For P5s 2030	59½	59½	59½
10 AmIGCream 5½s 49	103¼	103⅝	103⅛
9 Am T & T 3¾s 56	107	106⅝	106⅝
24 Am T & T 3¼s 61	107⅛	107¼	107¼
87 Am T & T 3s 'S6	108¾	108	108⅛
4 Ang C Nitra deb '67	39	38⅛	38⅛
12 Ann Arbor 4s '95	61⅛	61¼	61½
2 Arm Del 4s '57	104⅜	104¾	104¾
5 Arm Del 4s '55	104⅛	104	104
4 AT & SF 4s '95	107¾	107⅜	107⅝
4 AT & SF 4½s C-A '62	110	110	110
10 A C Line 1st 4s '52	80	80	80
14 A C Line 4½s '64	69⅛	68½	68⅝
9 A C Line 5s '45	65	64⅛	64⅝
6 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	95	94¾	94¾
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	31½	31¼	31⅛
1 B & O 1st mtg '48 st	99	99	99
11 B & O '95 st A	59¼	59¼	59¼
30 B & O '95 st C	32½	32	32
10 B & O 2000 st D	36	34½	35
10 B & O '96 st F	32½	31⅝	31⅞
65 B & O cv '60 st	32½	31⅝	32
16 B & O 4s '48	33¾	32⅜	32¾
12 B & O PLE&WV 4s '51st	57	56¾	56¾
8 B & O SW '50 st	48¾	48½	48¾
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51	47	46½	46⅝
11 Bang & Ar 5s '43	97	96	96¾
8 Benef Ind Loan 2¾s '56	97	96¾	96¾
3 Beth Stl 3½s '52	104½	104½	104½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	104½	104½	104½
11 Bost&Me 4½s 70	35¾	35¼	35¼
4 Bost&Me 4s 60	72⅝	72¾	72⅞
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	84	84	84
11 Buf R&P 57 st	36½	36	36½
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 65	106	106	106
6 San Sou 5s 62	79	79	79
3 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	107½	107½	107½
4 Can Nat 3s 69 Jly	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Can Nat 3s 69 Oct	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	108½	108½	108½
3 Can Pac 4½s 46	89½	89½	89½
14 Can Pac 4s perp	77¾	77¾	77¾
5 Celanese 3s 55	63½	63½	63½
8 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98¾	98¾	98¾
Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	93	93	93
Ga Chat 4s 51	97½	97½	97½
Pac 5s 60	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 Cen NY Pow 3¼s 62	50	48¾	49
18 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	107½	107	107
9 Cen RR N J 5s 87	68¾	68¾	68¾
28 Cen RR N J 5s 87 reg	13½	14	14⅜
4 C&O 4½s 92	123¾	123¾	123¾
4 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	126½	126½	126½
3 CB&Q Alton 3s 49	101½	100½	100½
3 CB&Q rfg 3s 71	121½	121½	121¾
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	74¼	74¼	74¼
2 CB&Q gen 4s 48	69	68	68
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	74¾	74¾	74¾
11 Chi & E Ill inc 97	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜
2 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	25½	25	25½
3 Chi Gt West 4s 88	35¼	35¼	35¼
2 Chi & L 6s 47	62¾	62	62
22 Chi I & L 5s 66	26	26	26
147 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	7	7	7
51 CMSP & P adj 5s 2000	9	8¾	9
13 CMSP 4½s 89P	1¾	1¾	1¾
6 CMSP 4½s 89C	38½	38¼	38½
2 CMSP 4½s 89E	38½	38¼	38¼
51 CMSP 3½s 89B	39	39	39
4 CMSP 3½s 89A	38	37¾	37¾
3 Chi & NW 4½s 36	35¾	35¾	35¾
4 Chi & NW 4½s 87	25½	25½	25½
41 Chi & NW cv 4½s 49	22¾	22¼	22½
7 Chi & NW 4s 87	1¼	1¼	1¼
7 Chi Ry 5s 27	22	22	22
19 CRI & P 4½s 52A	40	39¾	40
13 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	11¼	10⅞	10⅞
2 CRI & P 4s 88	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 CRI & P 4s 88ct	18½	18	18
65 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	16¾	16⅛	16⅛
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	91½	91½	91½
15 Childs Co 5s 43	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	33½	33½	33½
28 CCC & St L 4½s 77	108½	108½	108½
3 CCC & St L 4s 93	46¼	45½	45½
2 CCC & St L 5s 93B	73	70	73
4 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	85	85	85
4 Col F & I 5s 70	59	58¾	59
18 Col & So 4½s 80	82	81½	82
12 Columbia G 5½s 1961	15¾	15¾	15¾
6 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	99¼	98¾	99¼
7 Comwlth Ed cv3½s 58	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Con Edis 2¾s 46	102	102	102
2 Con Oil cv 2½s 51	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	20½	20½	20½
1 Con Rys 4s 56	20½	20½	20½
2 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109	109	109
8 Consum Pow 3¼s 65	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	102	102	102
2 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	93½	93	93½
1 CubaNoRyRy5½s42rct	25¾	25¾	25¾
4 Cuba RR 7½s 46	23¼	23¼	23¼
17 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	25	24¾	25
6 D&RGW 4½s 36	52½	51¾	52
35 D&RG 4s 36	10¾	10½	10¾
2 D&RGWest 5s 55	13¾	13¾	13¾
130 D&RGWW 5s 55 Asd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7 D&RGW 5s 55 Jan	10½	10½	10½
7 Det Ed 3s 70	107¾	107¾	107¾
148 Erie gen 4½s 2015	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Erie 4s 95	48¾	47¾	48¾
11 Firestone T&R 3s 61	87	86½	86¾
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74	90	90	90
2 FondaJ&GJ-4s 82fld	84	84	84
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	17½	17½	17½
3 Gen Cable 5½s 49	69½	69½	69½
6 Ga & Ala 5s 45	96¾	96¾	96¾
18 Goodrich 4½s 56	12	12	12
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	96¼	95¾	96
3 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	103	102½	103
7 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	85	85	85
24 Gt Nor 4s 46G	85	74¼	84¼
9 Gt Nor 4s 46H	93¾	95½	95½
7 Gt Nor 3½s 67	94	94	94
7 G Bay & W deb B	75½	75¼	75¼
1 Gulf M&N 5s 56	8	8	8
5 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	86½	86½	86½
5 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	69	69	69
4 Gulf St Stl 4½s 50	49¼	49¼	49¾
1 Hocky V 4½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62	124	124	124
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	36½	35	35
21 Ill Cen 4s 52	38¾	38¾	36½
17 Ill cCn 4s 53	42¾	41¾	42
17 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	38¾	38¼	38½
23 Ill Cen 4½s 66	40	40	40
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	39¼	38½	38½
2 Ill Cen St L 3½s 51	47¾	47	47¾
32 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	42½	42½	42½
30 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	41¾	40¾	41¼
30 Int Gt Nor 6s 52	38¾	37¼	37⅝
56 Int Gt Nor 1st 8s 52	1	1	1
41 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	11	10¾	10¾
13 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	10	10	10
21 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	22	21½	21½
2 Int Paper 6s 55	51	51	51
106 Int T&T 4½s 52	104½	104½	104½
80 Int T&T 5s 55	36½	35¾	36¼
3 James F & Clea 4s '59	38½	38½	39½
1 Jones & Lau Stl 4¼s '61	94¾	94¾	94¾
18 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	38	38	38
17 KC South 5s '50	69	68½	68¾
1 KC Term 4s '60	57	56½	57
1 Kresge Found 3s '56	100	100	100
15 Lac Gas 5½s '53	78	77	78
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	77¾	77	77¾
7 Lautaro Nit inc '75	36	36	36
2 Leh Val H Term 5s '34 C	67	66½	66½
1 Leh Val NY 4½s '50	42¾	42¾	42¾
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	32½	32½	32½
30 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30	29½	29½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	27¾	28¾	28¾
6 Louisia Ry & Nav 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 Lou & N 5s 2003B	78	78	78
24 Lou&N 4½s 2003	100½	100½	100½
13 Louis & N 4s '60B	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	102½	102½	102½
3 Maine Cen 4s '60	83¼	83¼	83¼
3 Manati Sug 4s '57	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 Mich Cen 4½s '79	43¾	43¾	43¾
18 MidlandRRNJ 5s '49	60	60	60
6 MidSpartSNW4s'47	42	42	42
3 MSP&SSMarie4s '46	18½	18½	18½
7 MSP&SSM 5½s 78	2¾	2¾	2¾
22 MSP&SSM cn 3s	60	60	60
43 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	9¾	9¾	9¾
16 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	23¾	24½	24¾
26 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	7½	7½	7½
38 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	21½	20½	20½
5 Mo Pac 5s 65	20½	19¾	19¾
16 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	21¾	21¾	21¾
12 Mo Pac 5s 78G	22¼	21½	21½
3 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	22¼	21½	21½
1 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	21¾	21½	21¾
54 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	21¾	21¾	21¾
3 Mor & Essex 4s 55	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
27 Mor & Essex 3½s 55	38¼	38	38
7 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	32	31	31½
Nat Steel 3s 65	103¾	103½	103¼
2 N Eng RR 4s 45	102¾	102¾	102¾
15 N Eng T&T 4½s	85	85	85
2 N Or Ry 4s 2002	124¼	124¼	124¼
22 NO Tex&M 5½s 54ct	70½	70½	70½
3 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	38¾	38¾	38¾
3 NO Tex&M 5s2B 54ct	36¼	36¼	36¼
31 NO Tex&M 5s 56C	35¼	35¼	35¼
6 NO Tex&M 5s 56C et	35	35	35
4 NY&Putnam 4s 93	34	34	34
42 NYC rfg 5s 2013	38	38	38
128 NYC 4½s 2013A	51	51	51
8 NYC cn 4s 98	46½	43¾	46½
41 NYC cv 3½s 52	51½	51	51½
1 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	51½	50½	50½
16 NYChi&StL 4½s 74A	73½	72	73½
12 NY G El H&P 5s 48	63	62¾	62¾
3 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	112	112	112
46 NYNHAH cv 6s 48	55½	54½	55½
8 NYNH&H cv 6s 40	24¾	24¼	24¼
25 NYNH&H 4s 55	46	38½	39
8 NYNH&H 4½s 67	20½	19¾	19¾
22 NYNH&H 4s 47	22¼	22	22¼
18 NYNH&H 4s 55	20¾	19¾	19¾
19 NYNH&H 4s 56	20¾	19¾	19¾
2 NYNH&H 3½s 47	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	18½	18½	18½
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	18¾	18¼	18¼
23 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	4	4	4
5 NYO&W gen 4s 55	1¾	1¾	1¾

Sales in $1000

	High	Low	2:00
10 NY Steam 3½s 63	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
14 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3 NL&O Pow 5s 55A	110¼	110¼	110¼
10 Norf Sou 5s 61A	22⅛	21¾	22⅛
2 Norf & W 4s 96	127	127	127
24 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
108 Nor Pac 4s 2047	103⅛	103⅛	103⅜
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047C	60	58½	58¾
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047 D	50¼	49¾	49¾
11 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49¼	48¾	48¾
7 Nor Pac 4s 97	47	45¾	45¾
33 Nor Pac 3s 2047	72⅛	72	72
8 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	42	41	41
2 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	108	107½	108
4 Ohio Ed 4s 65	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 OklahomaG&E 3¾s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Ont PwNFall 5s 43	06¼	106¼	106¼
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	100¼	100¼	100¼
6 Otis Stl 4½s 62A	103¼	105¼	105¼
3 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	78⅝	78½	78⅝
6 Pac G &E 3¾s 61	106½	106½	106½
1 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	108¼	108	108
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	111¼	110½	110⅝
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77	85	85	85
10 Pen P&Lt 4¼s 74	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Pen P&Lt 3¾s 69	105	105	105
8 Pen RR cn 4s 60	107½	107⅛	107⅛
8 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	120	120	120
17 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	102	101⅞	102
8 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	88¾	88½	88½
28 Pen RR 3½s 52	98¼	97⅝	98¼
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	82	81¾	81¾
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	113	113	113
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	68	68	68
2 Pere Marquette 4s 56	58½	58¼	58¼
1 PhilBald&Wash4s43	57½	57¼	57¼
5 Phila Co 4½s 61	105¾	105⅝	105⅞
3 Phil Elec 3½s 67	103¾	103½	103¾
10 Ph Read2C&I cv 6s 49	109½	109⅛	109⅛
2 Ph Red C&I 5s 73	4¾	4¾	4¾
23 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	103	102	102
5 Port Gen E 4½s 60	58	58	58
1 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	79¾	79¾	79¾
19 Reading 4½s 97 A	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 Reading 4½s 97 B	80½	80	80
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	103½	103½	103½
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Rio Gr Junc 5s 39	39	39	39
4 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	39¼	38⅜	38⅜
5 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 RI Ark&La 4½s 34	9¾	9¾	9¾
9 Rutland Con 4s 49	31	30	31
8 StLPeo&NWS5s 80	77¼	77¼	77¼
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	12	11½	11½
29 St L S F 5s 50 B	12	11¼	11¼
2 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	12¼	11¾	11¾
55 St L S 4½s 78	11¾	11¼	11¼
94 StLSF4½s 78ct at	11	10¾	10¾
45 St L S 4s 50 A	10¼	10	10
14 St L S F 4s 50A ct	10	10	10
1 St L SW 1st 4s 89	77½	77½	77½
2 StP&KC ShL4½s41	67¾	67¾	67¾
7 SA&A Pass 4s 43	99½	99¾	99¾
103 Seab A L cn 6s 45	6	5¾	5¾
16 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Sea A L aj 5s 49	4¼	4¼	4¼
5 Sea AL 4s 50 st	10	10	10
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	4¾	4¾	4¾
32 Sea-All Fla 6s 35A ct	3¾	3	3
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
26 Sou Pac 4½s 68	49¼	48¾	48¾
62 Sou Pac 4½s 81	49	48¼	48¼
45 So Pac 4½s 69	49	48½	48½
13 So Pac rfg 4s 55	62¼	62	62
31 So Pac cit 49	81¼	80½	80¾
19 So Pac 3¾s 46	51	49¾	50
20 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	80¾	80¾	80¾
5 So Pac STPer 4s 50	83¾	83	83
13 South Ry 6½s 56	79¾	78¾	79
24 South Ry gen 6s 56	90	88½	88½
22 South Ry cn 5s 94	61¾	61¾	61¾
50 South Ry gen 4s 56	61¾	60¾	60¾
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	110	110	110
6 Studebaker cv 6s 45	105	105	105
5 Swift&Co 2¾s 61	103	103	103
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	105	105	105
5 Texas&Pac 5s 79C	60	59	60½
7 Texas&Pac 5s 80D	60	60	60
8 TexP-MP Ter 5½s 64	102½	102½	102½
1 Third Ave aj 5s 60	13¼	12¾	13
8 Un-El Mo 3¾s 71	49½	49½	49½
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	101½	101¼	101¼
2 Un Cig Wh Strs 5s 52	109¾	109¾	109¾
16 Unit Drug 5s 53	68½	68½	68½
2 Utah P&L 5s 44	94	93¾	94
2 Va Ir C&C 5s '49	100¼	100¼	100¾
4 Virgin Ry 3¾s 66	67	67	67
7 Wabash rfg 4½s '75	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Wabash 1st 5s '39	23½	23½	23½
1 Wabash 4s '56	77¾	77¾	77¾
13 Wabash 4s '78	22¾	22¾	22¾
5 Warner Bros 6s 48	22	22	22
36 Warren Bros 5½s	95½	95½	95½
5 West Pen P 3½s 3	83¾	82½	83¾
21 West Shore 4s 2361	111¾	111¾	111¾
21 West Shore 4s 2361 reg	43¾	43	43
8 Westn Md 4s 52	42	40½	40½
10 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	88½	88	88½
24 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	104¼	104¼	104¼
16 Western Un 5s 51	20¾	20¼	20½
2 Western Un 5s 60	83¼	83	83⅜
8 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	83¾	82¼	82¼
11 Wil Gen 4s 49	93½	93½	93½
3 Wis Cen 4s&D 38	37¼	35	35½
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s 66	88½	88½	88½
5 Young S&T cv 4s 48	108½	108½	108½
5 Young S&T 3¼s 60	101½	101½	101½
	99¾	99¾	99¾

Foreign Bonds

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Survey of City Building Shows Houses at $6,000 Far Ahead in Popularity

$6,000 Homes Reach 80 P. C. In City Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 31—America has settled down to the $6,000 house and is well on its way to the production of soundly-built $3,000 homes, according to a survey by the National Association of Real Estate Boards today.

In the last six months 80 per cent of all new construction in 248 typical cities and towns was in the less than $6,000 class the survey revealed. Almost one out of every 12 houses cost $3,000 or under in 8 per cent of the nation's cities.

For the country as a whole, the report stated, the No. 1 price range at which new home building was going on as the war opened was the $4,500 to $6,000 range. Close contender for first honors is the $3,000 to $4,500 house. For the country as a whole, 43 per cent of the cities state home building activity is greatest in the $4,500 to $6,000 group, but 39 per cent report the $3,000-$4,500 group as tops.

Summary of Survey

Here is the complete line-up as to what type of dwelling construction has been commonest in the surveyed cities in the six months just closed:

The under-$3,000 house; commonest in 8 per cent of the cities.

The $3,000-$4,500 house, commonest in 39 per cent of the cities.

The $4,500-$6,000 house, commonest in 43 per cent of the cities.

The $6,000-$8,000 house, commonest in 7 per cent of the cities.

The over-$8,000 house, commonest in 3 per cent of the cities.

Of all houses built during the last six months in the cities surveyed, 90 per cent were in defense areas.

Here is a breakdown, of a kind never made on a national scale showing actual percentage of home building during the past six months in various price ranges.

	Defense Areas	Non-Dfnse Areas
Under $6,000 ...	79.6	79.4
$4,500-$6,000	40.9	32.7
$3,000-$4,500 ...	30.3	32.5
Under $3,000	8.4	1.4

Not one of the reporting cities of over 500,000 population has a prevailing building range under $4,500.

Regionally, the Northwest leads in production of the under-$3,000 house, with just half of its reporting cities citing it as their dominant type of present home building.

Report on Homesites

Single family dwellings in the last six months in the reporting cities total 2.69 for every 1,000 population or 11 dwellings per 1,000 families. Homesites purchased in the same period total on the average 3.54 per 1,000 population or 14.5 per 1,000 families.

Thus, homesites purchased were approximately one third greater in number than single dwellings built, an indication that to the degree that materials can be had demand for new building will continue.

Defense areas showed, of course, somewhat livelier building than the national average and livelier purchasing of homesites. Houses built averaged 2.88 per 1,000 population or 11.8 for every 1,000 families. Lots sold averaged 3.78 per 1,000 population or 15.4 for every 1,000 families.

Need for civilian home building to avert housing shortage is reported by three fourths of the largest cities. Shortages are developing most rapidly in the cheaper price ranges. What amount of direct Government building to expect in the community is a factor affecting private construction to a marked degree.

Architects Honor Technology's Dean

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Appointment of Walter R. MacCornack, Dean of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as Chairman of the Committee on Urban and Rural and Land Use of the American Institute of Architects was announced today by Richmond H. Shreve, President of the Institute. Dean MacCornack, who is Vice-President of the Institute and long active in the field of housing, succeeds Frederick Bigger of Pittsburgh.

The Institute plans to develop a forward-looking policy in the field of city and rural rehabilitation. "With the collaboration of other national organizations," the Institute head said "elements interested in the building industry will be able to present a united front. The organized action of these groups, it is hoped, will be felt in each community as assurance that a sound long-range, post-war program of construction may be developed and put into effect."

J. Frazer Smith of Memphis, Tenn., has been named Vice-Chairman of the Committee. Other members are:

Raymond J. Ashton of Salt Lake City; John E. Burchard of Princeton, N. J.; Miles L. Colean of Washington, D. C.; Jean Hebrard of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Arthur C. Holden, Frederick Mathesius, and Clarence S. Stein of New York City; James Lawrence, Jr., of Brookline, Mass.; Charles Dana Loomis of Baltimore; C. Julian Oberwarth of Frankfort, Ky.; William Wilson Wurster of San Francisco.

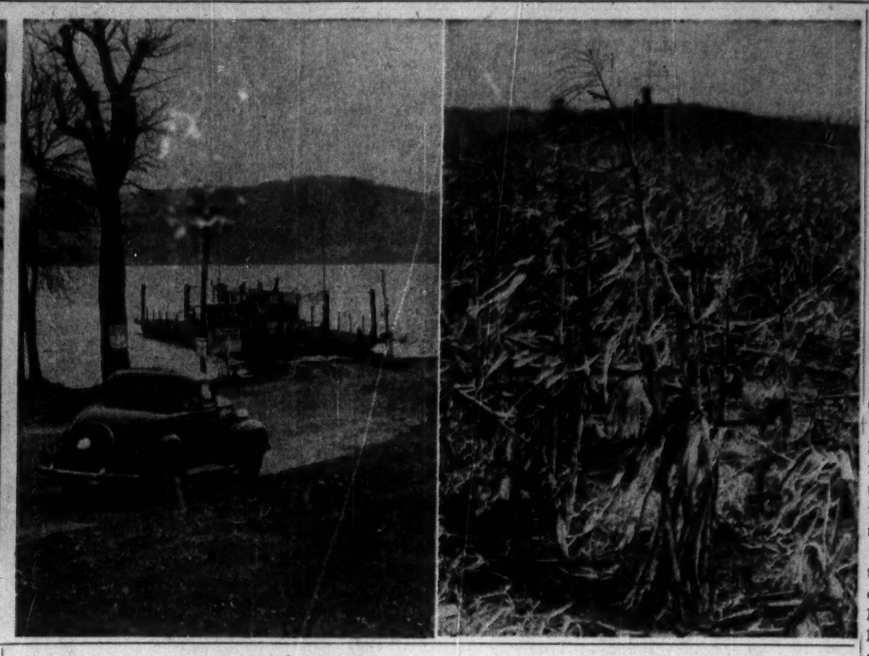
First Tokyo Bomb Fattens

SMITHTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 31 (AP)—The directors of the Suffolk County Police Association voted last night to pay out of the Association's treasury a bounty of $500 in defense bonds to the crew of the American plane that drops the first bomb on Tokyo.

Wide World

Merrimac, Wis., Potential "Boom Town"

Town Clerk Harold Peipenberg (left) shows local tradesmen the logical avenues for town expansion when $65,000,000 powder plant is finished. Present tempo of town is shown (center) by auto ferry hauled across Wisconsin River by cable. Right: In corn fields like these close to Merrimac will rise spacious buildings of the Government munitions plant.



Main Street Becomes Wartime Boom Street

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The proprietor of the one-chair barber shop in the river town of Merrimac, Wis., has removed from his mirrored walls the dusty placard: "Nothing ever happens here." Gone is the signboard in the scramble of local property owners to "cash in" on a trade boom that is certain to come from the allocation here of a $65,000,000 powder-making plant by the national government.

Uncle Sam is searching around in the cornfields of the town for the right place to build the factory that will add 10,000 people to Merrimac's scant population of 234. From the pace of the horse-and-buggy into a mechanized era of mile-a-minute speeds . . . that is what the national war emergency is doing for such lazy towns as Merrimac all over the country.

No one seems interested any more in his own meager business of supplying the needs of a couple hundred country folk. Everyone is talking big business, and the chance to reap big money from the ownership of lands and buildings that couldn't be thrown on the markets a year ago. Federal land appraisers swarming up and down the town's abbreviated Main Street have taken the villagers' minds off crops and cattle to turn them to real estate and all its aspects of selling, buying, remodelling and expanding for more business.

Intown, those who are not planning vast expansion of facilities to take care of the influx of new workers are dickering with opportunities who see great possibilities ahead for Merrimac, 35 miles up the Wisconsin River from Madison, the state capital.

Ask anyone where to find Harold Peipenberg, the Town Clerk, and the ready answer is: "He's in conference." Which means he is either out on some street corner surrounded by questioning towns folk, or in the back room of the town's lone meat market going over the plumbing catalogues or housing plans with the proprietor and family.

For everyone having an established business or a piece of property here, however shabby, has heard the hand of opportunity fairly battering down the front doors of every village home and workshop.

The two stores, one of which houses the Post Office, two churches, two taverns, two blacksmith shops, meat market and small schoolhouse constitute the nucleus around which must grow a city of more than 10,000 people. The needs of such a population will require a new school, a municipal water system, large hotels, restaurants and garages.

Down on the river where a flat-bottomed ferry boat operated by cables is hauled from bank to bank, plans are being laid for a new bridge. New roads will be needed. And practically overnight the tempo of a quiet, country town that has looked out from its pastures and corn fields with unenvying eyes upon a high-pressure world outside, is suddenly tossed into the Twentieth Century whirl by the signing of a plant building contract.

A year from today, Merrimac will be a bustling city . . . a product of the second World War. The next logical step must be the formulation of some plan for converting war industries quickly into peacetime production that communities like Merrimac may be able to survive the postwar letdown. So says Town Clerk Peipenberg.

Higher Windows Sought

A growing trend toward higher windows which are said to offer the advantages of better lighting, better ventilation, and better heating, is noted by the Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau.

Ideal height of windows from the floor is 25 inches, the Bureau says. Many homes, however, have windows set as low as 20 inches from the floor and correspondingly lower at the ceiling. When the windows are high, the rays of the sun reach further into the room, thus providing better natural lighting. When opened from the top, they permit the hot air under the ceiling to flow outdoors readily, and thus more rapid summer cooling of the rooms is assured.

Prefabricated Plants For Defense Promised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pittsburgh, Dec. 31

A new and revolutionary prefabricated concrete construction system designed to smash all records in high-speed defense plant construction and described as utilizing a minimum of vital materials is announced here by W. P. Witherow, Jr., president of the Cemenstone Company, local building material manufacturer.

According to Mr. Witherow, the system involves specially prefabricated columns, girders, long or short span floor or roof slabs, and wall panels. These individual units, which fit together like a picture puzzle to form a building, are made of precast and reinforced concrete of exceptional durability and strength, one foot-square-column alone having been tested to a load of over 534,000 pounds. With a minimum of effort and expense, plants thus erected can be made larger or smaller, or even dismantled and moved to keep pace with changing conditions.

"Defense necessity was the mother of the invention," said Mr. Witherow. "There is an urgent need for structures using a minimum of critical materials and which can be erected with ease and speed even in the dead of winter. We believe we have the answer."

Defense Needs Met By Private Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Dec. 31

A successful effort by private capital to provide defense housing under $6,000 is described by the National Real Estate Journal, today.

The Markham development in the industrial area south of Chicago comprises 1,400 acres. There are 550 houses in Markham with another 100 now under construction. Houses sell for $4,500 to $5,700 including the lot. There are more than 50 different styles of houses in the development. The basic plan of all houses is similar and provides for four rooms and a stairway on the first floor.

On the second floor there is space for two rooms to be finished when the homeowner feels the need for them or has the additional money to invest. All the homes have solid concrete foundations and are well insulated. Of the 550 houses already built, 470 are heated with hot water.

Home Costs to Rise 20 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 31 — Selling prices for single-family houses and apartment properties are going to be higher in 1942 and the increase for the former is likely to be double that of the latter, according to a survey completed today by the Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

Members in 55 of 57 principal cities reporting in the survey expect increased prices for single-family houses and the increase in 46 of these cities averages around 22 per cent.

MBA members in 44 of 53 principal cities report that price increases for apartment properties is to be expected in 1942 and the average increase in these 44 cities will be around 11 per cent—half the anticipated gain for single-family houses, according to the Mortgage Bankers Association data.

The trend forecast by the survey would indicate, said Frederick P. Champ, Association President, that real estate will continue in the immediate future to be a good medium for investment funds as has been the case in recent years.

Private residential building in the United States next year will show a decline of at least 40 per cent according to the survey. A poll, completed just before the outbreak of the war, asked members to estimate the decline in their cities "provided no further governmental restrictions are placed on private residential construction."

Of 61 principal cities reporting, replies from 55 indicate declines ranging from 15 per cent to as high as 90 per cent. Members in only six cities anticipate a volume equal to that of 1941 or higher, and all of these were in areas where heavy victory activities are concentrated.

Baptists Name Youth Head

FRANKLIN, Ind., Dec. 31 (AP)—The Baptist Youth Fellowship, governing youth work of Baptist churches in 35 States, has elected Giles Brown of San Diego, Calif., President. The Fellowship, ending its first four-day national meeting, chose Forest Parsons of Fremont, N. H., Eastern Vice-President.

Modernization Of Old Homes As Investment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 31—"Modernization will make old homes into good investments," says Paul S. Collier, Rochester, N. Y., Director of Northeastern Homes Foundation. "Many towns are studded with old homes having sturdy structures which served their usefulness and are not really paying investments," continues Mr. Collier.

"If owners would look these houses over with the viewpoint of remodeling them into two or three unit apartments or remodeling for their own use, they would soon realize a worth-while investment.

"To begin with, the entire exterior of the house can be made over into a beautiful new home. Porches can be taken off or put on. New roof lines can be established and new entrances and windows will go a long way toward the beautification of this remodeled home.

"In the interior, walls can be moved around or removed, giving room where it is needed and taking it away where it isn't needed. Papering and painting can work wonders on old walls. New cabinets with new work shelves built around the necessary appliances of the kitchen will actually turn the old kitchen into one similar to those seen in magazines.

"Bathroom walls covered with new tiles or composition boards that look exactly like tile with new bath fixtures will complete that job. New heating plants with insulation in the ceiling and walls will provide as efficient a system as can be found.

"There will definitely be a call for small modern apartments in the near future, making any investment of this type a well-guarded venture. Local lumber and building material dealers can help with plans and specifications for this type of remodeling and should be consulted frequently."

Two booklets on modernization are available at the Northeastern Homes Foundation, 82 St. Paul Street, Rochester, New York.

A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

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Two Nazis Flee Ontario War Camp; One Quickly Caught

BOWMANVILLE, Ont., Dec. 31 (AP)—Walter Manhardt, German aviator, escaped from the Prison camp near here last night in an undetermined manner, authorities announced.

It was the second escape of the night, but the first man who fled, also a German flier, was apprehended less than an hour after he concealed himself in a bundle of laundry.

Driver William Ranstead noticed on his return from a routine trip to the camp that the back doors of his truck were open and that a man was walking off.

Sidling away, the man remarked, "Your back doors are open—Happy New Year." The heavy accent was the tip-off. Mr. Ranstead grabbed the man, Friederich Oeser, and pulled off his civilian overcoat to disclose a prison uniform.

The prisoner was back in camp within the hour of his escape.

British Literature Office in Stockholm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new British office for maintaining cultural relations with Swedish universities, schools and other institutions was opened recently in Stockholm, Ronald Bottrall, noted poet, critic and teacher, heads the new enterprise, it was announced by the American-Swedish News Exchange here.

The office is expected to be particularly valuable in supplying English textbooks which have become scarce lately because of transportation difficulties. Plans for printing English books by photolithography are also under way. English newspapers and periodicals, which are otherwise completely unavailable here now, will also be placed at the public's disposal in the new office.

Holiday Parades Barred on Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31 (AP)—No more than 5,000 persons should assemble at any one time anywhere in the Pacific coast states during the present war emergency, the Army and United States civilian defense authorities said today.

A joint statement by John L. De Witt, Commander of the Western Defense Command and the Fourth Army, and the Regional Director, Jack Helms, of the Ninth United States Office of Civilian Defense, also placed a ban on parades during the holiday season.

"Such events," the statements declared, "draw large bodies of people together; make necessary the removal of peace officers from present emergency guard duty, create traffic jams and situations of which an enemy might desire to take advantage."

Tuskegee Reports Four 1941 Lynchings

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 31 (AP) Tuskegee Institute reported today that four persons, all Negroes, were lynched in 1941 and in 19 other instances officers of the law prevented lynchings. The four lynchings were in Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina, the Department reported.

The report, released by Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of the negro school, said the lynchings compared with five in 1940 and three in 1939. The Institute's Department of Records and Research reported six lynchings in 1938 and eight in 1937.

One of the instances in which mob action was balked occurred in the North and the remainder in the South. As a result, the lives of one white man and 20 Negroes were saved, the report said.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

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Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time).
Repeated by Transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6:15 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time).

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m).
Third Sunday, 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Christian Science Lecture

Sunday, Jan. 11, 3 p. m. Auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Richmond Hill, N. Y., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Note.—To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time, add 5 hours and 2 hours additional for British Summer Time.

General Classified

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Local Classified

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(Continued)

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See also
the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory for advertisements of homes, lots, apartments
ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS ISSUE

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study, near church and beach, from $1.00 daily; $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

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BOSTON, MASS., 9 Norway, S. 15—Sunny room, newly furn., overlooking church park; business people; some kitchen privileges; in private home.

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FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

N. Y. C., Riverside Dr.—In duplex apt., southern exposure; beautifully furnished; private bath; dignified, homelike. TRA. 4-3923.

N. Y. C., 60 s-Park Avenue—Quiet large room for 1 gentleman, double closets; comfortable home; references. RH 4-1303.

N. Y. C., 170 W. 73rd (3-A)—Ideally located, attractively furnished, corner studio; private bath, innerspring beds; refined business people.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—2 rooms, bath, 3rd floor, furnished, unfurnished; southern exposure; convenient transportation. Phone eve. Saratoga 38-5, 4803 Regent St.

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GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage, New Sanitary Vans. 34 Westland Avenue, Boston, KENmore 3623.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 164 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass.
Telephone TALbot 2400

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

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Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678, 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

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GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acre ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881

REST, study; good food; 3 baths, radiator each room; open all year; loving hospitality; $14. Booklets. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

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BLAIR LODGE, WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y. OPEN all year—resident, overnight and week-end guests; ideal for rest and study; modern oil heat; commuting on South Shore, 27 miles from New York. Management MRS. JANET CUBY, Wantagh 1578.

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280 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-2080

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Christian Scientists to learn nursing; moderate salary while learning; instructress trained at the Christian Science Benevolent Sanatorium in Boston. Write for details: TENACRE FOUNDATION, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED by Feb. 1st, a reliable middle-aged couple; woman must be a good cook, man inside and some chauffeur work; family of 2 elderly people; in the country 18 miles from Boston; excellent opportunity for well-recommended people; state experience, references and wages expected in first letter. Box S-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

N. Y. C.—Neighborhood woman to clean single apartment twice weekly. East 72nd. Write Box B-30, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER - companion (Christian Scientist) to young mother; 4-room apartment, own room, sleep in. (Apt. 303) 39-16 76th Street, Jackson Heights, Long Island, N. Y.

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GENERAL housework or mother's helper desires position in Christian Science home. $45.00 a month; references. HELEN HETTERICH, 219 23rd St., West Palm Beach, Fla.

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BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP
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CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

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Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order
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CHAIRS and tables for all occasions, prompt delivery. LONG ISLAND CHAIR RENTING CO., 42-01 218th St., Bayside, N. Y. Bayside 9-6519

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HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

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THE GAYLOR-NELSON STUDIOS
897 First Avenue — 58 St. Crosstown Bus
DIORS Fine Upholstering, Beautiful Fabrics, Draperies, Lamps
Phone PL. 3-6217 — New York

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Clean out your old silver and gold that you do not use; convert it into cash for defense stamps. WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West Street, Boston, Mass. LIBerty 2917.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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HANAN'S
Linens—Yarns—Infantwear
51 Main Street, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

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LADIES — "Modette" Famous Sample Hats — Saves you 50% on your hat bills. Original models from America's leading designers, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00. Modette Co., 55 W. 42nd (Room 1046), N. Y. C.

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SPINETS, GRANDS, UPRIGHTS, new and used. HOLMES CO., 111 North Franklin Street, Hempstead, N. Y. Tel. Hemp. 6010.

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1302 6th Avenue (58th), New York.

Local Classified

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EXPERT TUNING and repair service; free estimates given within 30 miles' radius. Hardman, Peck & Company, 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

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ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee. Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LAngacre 5-6600. 24 hours' service. Suburban branches.

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
PENCRAFT, INC. 5 Bromfield St.—LIB. 3913

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RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired. Fully Insured.
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.
TRafalgar 7-0000

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ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey, HAN 9600, Boston.

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CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Rented, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
PORTABLE AGENTS
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

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2-PIECE SUITE, springs retied, rewebbed relined, your premises; $10; guaranteed. Estimates on recovering. STILLMAN, PResident 2-3663, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 4-8113.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THOMPSON'S
985 Main
Now as in the past seasons we show only
QUALITY FURS

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialists in Air-Conditioning
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Established in 1915

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

THANK YOU FOR 1941
For your personal interest and patronage—for pleasant and friendly relations and the many, many times you've come to see us.
Happy New Year to All
HOWLAND'S

MEIGS AND CO.
wishes the readers of The Christian Science Monitor
A Happy New Year

CANDLEWICK SPREADS
Sale $4.98, reg. $6.98
READ'S

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday 9 to 1 o. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Greenwich Hardware Co.
Perfection Oil Heaters
Electric Heaters
Fireplace Accessories
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1866-1801

The Sutton Oil Co.
Arthur E. Sutton .. Joseph S. Hall
FUEL OIL
OIL BURNERS
Tel. 2711

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched Card Tabulating Service

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

START 1942
With a Visit to Inspect Our Large and Varied Stock of GOOD THINGS FOR YOUR TABLE
If It's Unusual—We Have It
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., West Hartford

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN

THE DOMESTIC LAUNDRY COMPANY
Perfection is our aim
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 Hanover Street Phone 1503

MIDDLETOWN

G. U. REED
RADIOS
RECORDS
58 Hamlin Street Tel. 3340-W

PELTON'S
Luncheon Bar and Booths
Delicious Candies, Salted Nuts
Toiletries for Men and Women
TWO STORES
108 Main Street 186 East Main Street

WRUBEL'S
JANUARY SALE
WINTER COATS * FURS * DRESSES

For all lines of
INSURANCE
See
BUTLER'S
243 Main Street (Blau Building)
Telephone 244 or 245

Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank
Middletown, Connecticut
A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK

The Forest City Laundry

has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop.
248-256 William St.
'Phone 456

January White Sale
now in progress
at
CAULKINS and POST, Inc.

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

McWITT
JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 8-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

STORY'S DAIRY
INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

Purpora Posture Shoes
designed, manufactured and fitted by Joseph Purpora for Complete Comfort
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 Temple Street 7-1314

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

NORWALK

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER Managing Director

Wishing You All
A Happy New Year
FRANK LAUDER
96 Washington Street So. Norwalk

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Staten Island)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 6-1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-7538 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
ATLANTIC AND BELL STREETS
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices
Tel. 3-6846

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-5113

The KINGSBURY Shop
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
Post Rd., Noroton, Conn. Darien 5-2116
19 River St., Stamford, Conn. Phone 4-1532

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
..ONE PARK ROW..
PHONE 4-1193

Buettner's
PARK PLACE AT SUMMER STREET
for Gifts that give the whole year through

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2189

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Watch Out!
Our Great
January Clearance Sale
will soon be here.
A Sale That Will Surely Save you Money

May the New Year bring much happiness to our Friends and Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
65 GRAND STREET

We Extend Best New Year Wishes to All Our Friends, the Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
W. E. PIERPONT
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

GREAT JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
of Women's Apparel
Liebeskind
34-35 EAST MAIN STREET

See These Great Bargains!
P. N. Foundation Garments
now at a reduced price.
$5.00 from $7.50
The Miller & Peck Co.

Sugenheimers
presents
A Distinctive Collection of Formal Wear and Accessories
for the Coming New Year
61 BANK STREET

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2635

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

New Jersey

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Orange 6-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
587 Central Ave. East Orange, N. J.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

SPRINGDALE SERVICE STATION
Tydol Gas—Veedol Motor Oils
Cars Called For and Delivered
(One Stop Service)
387 Springdale Avenue
Phone ORange 3-9510

For the PERFECT PERMANENT WAVE
have the Featheredge Haircut
It is easy to care for.
The Dainty Deb Shoppe
GUILLAUME
Hairdresser
84 No. Walnut St. OR 5-9250

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone S. Orange 2-1584 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Burnett's Vanilla 20 oz. bot. 35c
Hartley's Marmalade 29c
B. & M. Baked Beans 19c
177 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgewood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

Home-Made
Chocolates and Ice Cream
Made Fresh Daily
Wittnauer's
12 Church Street, Montclair

NEWARK

WE LIVE TO SERVE
When Better Laundering Is Done
CRESCENT Will Do It
LAUNDERING - DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200, Newark, N. J.

NUTLEY

BETSY ROSS BEAUTY SHOPPE
338 PASSAIC AVENUE, NUTLEY
Machineless Permanents, $5 and $6.50
Partial Permanent, $2.50 up
Tel. Nutley 2-1242

SOUTH ORANGE

S. FELDMAN & SONS, Inc.
DRY CLEANERS AND LAUNDERERS
For the Quality Minded
We call and deliver in Newark and suburbs.
Offices in Newark and suburbs.
ESTABLISHED 1905
Phones: Ma. 2-3666—Or. 4-7473—So. 2-7620

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

PASSAIC

Cooke Coal and Oil Co.
210 Clifton Blvd., Clifton, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Fuel Oil—'blue coal'
Phone Pa 2-1784 Paterson WX 7010

SMITH'S BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store
626, 628 Main Avenue

RIDGEWOOD

SALES SERVICE PARTS
Ford
LINCOLN ZEPHYR MERCURY
Helard-Guildford Corp.
610 N. Maple Ave., Hohokus Ri. 6-5000

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Westfield 2-4947, 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers' Owners "At the Plaza"

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Season's Greetings
WHITNEY'S

New Year Greetings
Danker
141 NO. PEARL STREET 3-4258 3-4259

Hoag & Taylor
MAIDEN LANE and JAMES STREET
We Are Ready With
GIFTS

Jacques & Rene
HAIR STYLISTS
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State St. Dial 5-5515

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses
Western Avenue

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

WILKE'S
Fine Odorless Garment Cleaning
for "Colors That Sing"
DIAL 4-1251

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR SAFEKEEPING OF SECURITIES AND LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES RATES REASONABLE
City Safe Deposit Co.
100 State Street Tel. 3-3259

NEW YORK

BALDWIN

NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Annual January Sales
Amazing values in
Coats • Furs • Suits • Dresses
MORTON COY, Inc.
37 Court Street

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

Sherwin-Williams Paints

Imperial Washable Wall Paper
THE LAWRENCE PAINT CO.
Binghamton Johnson City Endicott

Defending Your Dollar
During January Sales of Furs, Men's and Women's Clothing, White Goods and Domestics, Prices are lower because orders were placed last summer and early fall. Thrifty people will surely save money on purchases made during these sales
AT McLEAN'S
In Our 54th Year
"Largest Home Furnishings Store Between New York City and Cleveland"
THE FAIR STORE

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Hours: Daily. Telephone: Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 2-0366—2-3623

BRONXVILLE INN
STEAK—CHICKEN—FISH
ALL CHARCOAL-BROILED
COMPLETE PLANK STEAK DINNER, $1.25
Luncheon 60c-75c Dinner $1.00
Sunday Dinner $1.25 Supper 75c
ALSO A LA CARTE
Club Luncheons, Dinners, Wedding, Shower and Bridge Parties Thoughtfully Planned, Skillfully Executed
For Reservations Tel. BR. 2-0224
56 Pondfield Rd., W. Cor. Bronxville Rd.

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage Called For and Delivered
QUAKER STATE
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251

Comstock's
Outfitter for Men and Boys
40 Palmer Avenue Tel. 2-1030
94 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-1188

PONDFIELD BAKERY
77 Pondfield Road
Try Our Delicious Cakes, Pies, Rolls, Buns, etc.
They are baked right in our own store

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 2-0310

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

BUFFALO

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
Moved to more attractive quarters where we can serve you better. Now at
Gates Circle Apts.
1306 Delaware Avenue

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6798

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $5 1 year $12
NAME _____
STREET and NUMBER _____
CITY and STATE _____
MC-2
Coupon

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Riverside 8397, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

£

Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main St. Un. 6600

DOUGLASTON

Douglaston Service Station
GAS—OIL
Washing—Greasing
Repairs
245 St. and Northern Boulevard
Bayside 9-7142

P. N. BRUNING
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Quality Groceries—Fruits Vegetables
We strive to please
244-04 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Bayside 9-1571—1572

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

ELFENBEIN'S BAKE SHOP
of Far Rockaway
for your convenience has opened a Branch Store in
CEDARHURST
497A CENTRAL AVE. TEL. CED. 0036
PROMPT DELIVERIES

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 6-8646. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN — HEALTH SPOT, ETONIC
WOMEN — ENNA JETTICK, HEALTH SPOT, TREADEASY
CHILDREN — KALI-STEN-IKS, BOY SCOUTS, SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street Fl. 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes

Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1611

Sieger's Open Shop Bakery
Special attention given to Holidays, Weddings, Clubs or Teas at Home
BUY SIEGER'S
AND YOU BUY THE BEST
146-22 Northern Blvd. Fl. 9-4602

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS - JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St., Republic 9-5360

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas
Lunch—Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-3868

GLOVERSVILLE

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

GREAT NECK

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

NEW YORK

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

Millinicourt Chocolates
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
Old Fashioned Candy
attractively boxed
55 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c. 45c Dinner 50c. 65c. 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers: Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hepstead 370
Hempstead 1289

Fashion Bowl INC.
Dresses and Sportswear
273 Fulton Avenue
Hempstead, L. I.

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

HEMPSTEAD
Garden City

THE CRICKET LABEL
cricket Shop INC.
815 Franklin Ave., Garden City
Mark of Better Dressed Long Island Women

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

ITHACA

HERRON'S
Shoes
for all the family
X-Ray Shoe Fitting
138 East State St. Ithaca, N. Y.

Mel Comfort's Socony Service
SENECA ST. GARAGE
Phone 2505
Gas, Oil, Lubrication, Batteries, Tires
Plus "Friendly Service"
Packard Sales and Service

OUT OF THE WAY - LESS TO PAY
"Quality Merchandise"
W. A. MUNSEY
Furniture • Floor Coverings • Bedding
DIAL 2006
A Sale That Will Surely Save You Money

SAVE ON THRILLING VALUES IN
Rothschild's
JANUARY WHITE SALE

Happy New Year
from
Atwaters Grocers
111 E. State Street Phone 2761

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Ha. 6-6796 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS
40-34 82nd Street
Opposite Jackson Theatre
HA. 4-8310

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

NEW YORK

JAMAICA

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
93-02 183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
• NORGE • KELVINATOR
• G. E. • PHILCO
• FRIGIDAIRE • CROSLEY
For prompt repair service—Republic 9-7758
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John Bene
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

KENMORE

FOR AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
GEORGE WALLACE REALTY CORP.
General Insurance Agents
REALTORS—BUILDERS
2852 Delaware Avenue
(Over Woolworth's)

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

LARCHMONT

From $1.95 to $25
Parker VACUMATIC
B. GLASSMAN
1931 Palmer Ave

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
EASY WASHERS, FRIGIDAIRES
CHAMBERS' RANGES
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
1921 PALMER AVENUE

LYNBROOK

"From a Bite to a Meal"
MIESTEN'S
Home-Made Ice Cream
46 Atlantic Avenue Lyn. 6330

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

Walter M. Baxter Co., Inc.
HARDWARE and HOUSEWARES
83 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Phones Mamaroneck 12 and Park 4040

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone MOunt Vernon 7-2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
New Year's Greetings
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

NEWBURGH

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH
(Continued)

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone New Rochelle 2-5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Smart Corsetry
LA ROSE SHOPPE
All well-known brands. All corsets fitted. No charge for alterations.
525 MAIN ST. Tel. N. R. 2-3532

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

SOCONY
SERVICE STATION
U. S. TIRES, Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, Jr.
NEw Rochelle 2-5456 657 North Ave.

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
(Oldest Banking Institution in the City)

Marie Stone
A GOWN SHOP OF DISTINCTION
Sportswear
Daytime and Evening Gowns
NEw Rochelle 2-6017
611 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men & Boys
Stein Bloch Clothes Interwoven Hose
Arrow Shirts Nunn Bush Shoes
Dobbs Hats
23 MECHANIC STREET

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687, 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday Wednesday Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8672

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Borough of Manhattan
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream — Weissglass — Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Ave., Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branches
236 Butler St., Brooklyn Main 4-1965
42 N. 2nd Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Oakwood 8360

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

Morrés
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

Frigler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

NEW YORK

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones {Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

Tel. PELHAM 8-2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT. General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks. Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

POUGHKEEPSIE

ANNUAL OVERCOAT SALE
Select a warm winter overcoat now at a worthwhile saving.
M. SHWARTZ and CO.
The Home of Good Clothes

It will be to your advantage to attend our January Clearance Sales and Save. Every department will participate.
Luckey, Platt & Company

Painting Paperhanging Contractor
JOHN E. PHILLIPS
173 THOMPSON STREET
Phone 2635-M
Estimates Cheerfully Given

Maisonette CLEANERS and DYERS
For Better Cleaning
52 Raymond Avenue Phone 1372
59 Cannon Street Phone 3387

BRENNER'S MILK
Superior Quality Grade A
Phone 1362 Poughkeepsie

January Clearance Sale
Store-Wide Reductions
Coats, Suits, Dresses, Sportswear Accessories
BAUER'S, 260 Main Street

SIRING BROTHERS
277 Main Street Phone 1856
Successors to Alling Rubber Co.
Sporting Goods—Toys
Rubber Goods
Quality Merchandise at no extra cost

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of
S&W
Self Service
FINE FOODS
Free Delivery

City Auto Body Works, Inc.
General Auto Body Repairing
Painting—Trimming—Glazing
Frame and Wheel Alignment
745 Main Street Phone 3344

New Year's Resolution!
We resolve that no florist, anywhere, shall strive more than we to provide both floral merchandise and service that are superb . . .
SALTFORD
18 Cannon St. Ph. 538

THERESA BAKE SHOP
Extends to you all A Very Happy and Prosperous New Year
272 Main Street Phone 3503

In Defense of Your Dollar!
JANUARY SALES
The NEW Wallace's
Phone 2760 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WHEN
in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

Phone Poughkeepsie 3313
Marinos
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING and Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

QUEENS VILLAGE

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED U. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone, Ho 5-5161

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-6032

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners Receptions Banquets
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

JAHN'S
SODA LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Virginia 9-9392 Next to RKO

Red Diamond Coal Co., Inc.
Coal - Koppers Coke - Fuel Oil
Our Telephone Never Sleeps
Cleve. 3-2300 119-15 Jamaica Ave.

JANUARY SALE
on
Fur Coats—Cloth Coats
COHEN'S FUR SHOP
Jamaica Avenue, Corner 104th Street

JOSEPH J. RIPAK
All Forms of INSURANCE
Information Courteously Given
120-04 196 St. Phone St. Albans Laurelton 8-4909

ROCHESTER

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
423 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-482

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

SPRING HOUSE
3001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 5
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

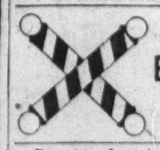
COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
73 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1080



TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

Put your best food forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 89c
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 8108. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

ED'S SERVICE STATION
39 MAPLE AVE., COR. MADISON AVE.
2 Blocks East of R. R. Station
BUY AT OUR **Esso** SIGN
Lubrication—Tires—Batteries
Leave Your Car for Service
TEL. R. V. C. 1439

RYE

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones
Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726—Mamaroneck 2340
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name.

SCARSDALE

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 3900, W. P. 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Coal, Oil, Wood, Coke
Hartsdale Phone Scars. 329

SCHENECTADY

Insist On
Sealtest Supervised
Milk and Ice Cream
Tel. 4-3121 Schenectady, N. Y.

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Chas. Holtzmann & Son, Inc.
Clothiers and Furnishers
259 STATE STREET
Enduro Fleece Overcoats
Outstanding Quality at $32.50
DOBBS HATS

Our Mid-Winter Collection of Coats, Dresses, Sportswear, Millinery and Accessories is complete.
THE IMPERIAL
323 STATE STREET

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

Walk-Over Shoes
For Women . . . $6.95 and up
For Men . . . . . $7.50 and up
420 STATE STREET

O-Gas-Co Sales Company
Anthony Street
Esso Oil Burners
Essoheat Fuel Oil
Telephone 4-3194

Sherwin-Williams
Paints, Varnishes and Wallpaper
128 JAY STREET

Barneys
for
PIANOS AND RADIOS

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6-4541 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

Dennis
Puts the CREAM in Ice Cream
Call Dennis 5-2155

TROY

EST. 1822
Broughton's
ROTH, INC.
FURS—Apparel for Women
NEW LOCATION
Corner Fourth and Fulton Streets
TROY, N. Y.

DEPENDABLE FURS
Misses' and Women's Apparel
Lord & Tann
404 Fulton Street

FURS
We Invite You to See
Our Fine Selection of New Fur Coats
SCHRAGER'S FINE FURS
5th Avenue and 102nd Street North

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts Leather Goods
Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & Co.
241 Genesee Street

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
At a Saving with
DEPENDABLE COMPANIES
GUY BASILE
Tel. 2-6569 New Hartford

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
SCHWENDERS
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 231

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST.

WHITE PLAINS

LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
50 Bank St. Tel. W. P. 3308

Clearance Sale!
Boys' and Girls' Clothes at
Stone's
CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main Street W. P. 1279

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780

Commadine FARMS INC.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 8810

MURRAY'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Tailors
INDIVIDUAL SERVICE
363 Mamaroneck Ave. near "Pix"
W. P. 2066

Full and Complete Information About the New York AUTOMOBILE Financial
RESPONSIBILITY LAW
Effective January 1st, 1942, can be obtained from
TUCKER & TURNBULL, Inc.
1 Court St., White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 3500

Phyllis Jane
FOR
SMART NEW "KAY DUNHILL" DRESSES
also suits and coats
17 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 3587 9 a m to 11 a m except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Most of your household needs can be had at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 E. Post Road White Plains N Y

PHILLIPS DRUG STORE
- Schrafft's Candy
- Revlon
- Arrid . . . a cream deodorant

359 Mamaroneck Ave. Opp. "Pix"
W. P. 4888

"QUALITY - DEPENDABILITY"
DEESON
— INCORPORATED —
Hardware—Housewares—Paints
Telephone White Plains 2214
259 Mamaroneck Avenue
Opposite Y. M. C. A.

YONKERS

Coal, Fuel Oil
HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 MAIN STREET
TEL. YONKERS 5-4900

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS 5-2574
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
MEYERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOULEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St. Allentown Pa.

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's
Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Store for Your Convenience

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 6-3500

FOR GIFTS
Why not the useful Gift in Furniture, Lamps or one of our attractive Spinet Pianos.
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

CHESTER

The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk Butter Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387 9 a m to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE—ERIE, PENN.
Printzess Fur-Trimmed Coats, Special $58

HARRISBURG

Draperies Venetian Blinds
Offering a complete service in
Interior Decoration
EARL F. GOHL
137 South Fourteenth Street
Phone 4-5544

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
PHONE OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown
"GUARANTEED OR USED CARS"
BRAUER CHEVROLET
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0288

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196 9 a m to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Permanent Waves
Special Process for Fine and White Hair
FRANK GITTLER
Room 601, Franklin Trust Building
15th and Chestnut Streets Spruce 6344

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A SCHWARZ Prop
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE
PHILADELPHIA

Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger 5812

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
BE ON TIME IN 1942
Start the New Year with a new watch. $33.00, $44.00, $60.50
109 SO. 13TH STREET

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown
the STURGIS store
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
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Daily Features Page

Words of Current Interest

Abib (Deut. 16:1) — *A'-bib* (*a* long, *i* short). Hebrew, *a-vev'* (*a* as in arm, *e* long).

In ancient Hebrew, the name of the "month of greening," and corresponding, by explanation of Bible dictionaries, to April. In later Jewish annals, the month changes its name to Nisan. Under either designation, it reckons in Scripture as No. 1 in the order of the months of the year.

Alms (Acts 3:2)—*Amz* (*a* as in arm).

This word comes down from a six-syllable Greek noun, the very one employed in the original text of Acts. Undergoing various spellings through its eight centuries of use in English, it has got reduced to a single syllable, with the letter l, which is an essential element in the Hellenic form, made silent. Wycliffe and other old translators use the word. An American Translation leaves it out, replacing the phrase, "to ask an alms," with "to beg."

Annas (Acts 4:6)—*An'-as* (first *a* short, second clipped-short as in account).

The elder of two men of high priestly rank figuring in New Testament narrative.

Caiaphas (Acts 4:6) — *Ka'-ya-fas* (first *a* long, second obscured as in *sofa*, third clipped-short as in account). By Webster's second choice, *ki'-a-fas* (*i* long, first *a* as in *sofa*, second clipped-short).

Son-in-law of Annas and his successor in the high priestly office.

Determinate (Acts 2:23) — Adj. *de-tur'-mi-nat* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *u* as in urn, *i* clipped-short as in charity, *a* quick-long as in chaotic). When used as a verb, the *a* in the final syllable becomes long.

This word may not be in wide use today, but it is evidently in good use and has by no means become archaic, nor has it especially changed its meaning since being put to service by Tyndale in translating Acts 2:23. Tyndale is followed by Authorized. His phrase, "by the determinate counsel," is reshaped to a simpler expression in An American Translation, becoming "by the fixed purpose." The adjective "determinate" has an almost verbal character, and it provides as precise an equivalent of the word in the original text as one of Latin stem can provide for one of Greek.

Didymus (John 21:2) — *Did'-i-mus* (both *i*'s short, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

Treated as a proper name in the old versions, from Wycliffe down. Taken as a common noun, it means "twin." It is so rendered in An American Translation, though printed with a capital: "Thomas called the Twin."

Diversities (I Cor. 12:4) — *Di-vur'-si-tiz* (first *i* long, *u* as in urn, second *i* clipped-short as in charity, third short). By Webster's second choice, the *i* of the first syllable may be sounded clipped-short.

Carries the idea at once of unlikeness and variety. Tyndale makes a word-for-word, and evidently correct, rendering of the Greek with "diversities of gifts"; and he is followed by Authorized. An American Translation rephrases the passage with, "Endowments vary, but the Spirit is the same."

Eucharist—*U'-ka-rist* (*u* long as in cube, *a* obscured as in *sofa*, *i* short).

A word of wide theological application, associated with the Last Supper.

Horeb—*Ho'-reb* (*o* long, *e* short). Identical with Mt. Sinai; but even so, its exact location is in dispute among Biblical geographers.

Malefactors (Luke 23:33)—*Mal'-e-fak'-terz* (both *a*'s short, first *e* quick-long as in event, second obscured as in maker).

A Latin derivative signifying "evildoers," and corresponding in composition and in meaning with the Greek original, meaning "workers of wickedness." An American Translation has what looks like a modern equivalent, describing them as "criminals." Mark (15:27) and Matthew (27:38) employ a Greek word different from Luke's. Their word, meaning literally "plunderers," bears the rendering "thieves" in Authorized, and "robbers" in An American Translation.

Nathanael (John 21:2) — *Na-than'-a-el* (first *a* obscured as in *sofa*, second short, third quick-long as in chaotic, *e* short).

Nisan—*Ni'-san* (*i* long, *a* short). Hebrew, *ne-san'* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *a* as in arm).

Shekinah—*She-ki'-na* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *i* long, *a* obscured as in *sofa*). Heard under a number of pronunciations, each one of which will have its particular defense. But Webster's way, given above, ought to be safe and satisfactory to speakers who have not fixed their choice on something else.

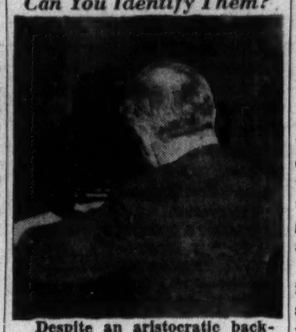
The term *Shekinah* is late Jewish, to be looked up in dictionaries, instead of in concordances, of the Bible.

Zebedee (John 21:2)—*Zeb'-e-de* (first *e* short, second quick-long as in event, third long).

Among recorded facts are that he was a fisherman and that he was the father of James and John.

Famous Backs

Can You Identify Them?



Despite an aristocratic background and an endowment of education, culture and wealth, he has a friendly, democratic disposition, well equipped with the faculty of rendering fast, able judgment on matters of importance.

If his financial editors had charted his newspaper career, the graph would show a steady rise. Born in Boston, he received his A. B. at Alma College (Mich.) in 1898. Became publisher of the Chicago Daily News 1931. Active in politics throughout his newspaper career. Vice-Presidential nominee in 1936.

Wide World Photos

Has held the purse strings for some of the biggest spending of the New Deal program, earning the nickname "Honest Harold" in the process. Has never sought elective public office for himself.

Answers Appears Elsewhere on Page

Did You Ever Wonder

How a "Smoke Eater" Consumes Factory Chimney Smoke?

Factory chimneys pouring forth volumes of sooty smoke may become an actual civic nuisance through the choking fumes with which they fill the air and the greasy soot which they deposit on all objects in the vicinity.

Probably the best "smoke eater" is the fire which produces the smoke. Smoke is a result of incomplete combustion, and if by bringing more oxygen to the firebed and otherwise improving the firing the fuel can be burned almost completely, there will be little or no smoke to pour from the chimney mouth.

Various devices, however, have been worked out for stopping smoke in the flue or stack before it gets out to make a nuisance of itself. These devices are not strictly "smoke eaters" for they do not consume the soot but rather precipitate it into a hopper or receptacle from which it may periodically be removed.

One such device, called the Cottrell, from the man who worked out the method, uses high voltage electricity to precipitate dust and smoke before they escape from factory chimneys. As shown in the accompanying sketch, the apparatus is placed near the chimney and the dust and smoke particles are led to it on their way to the chimney.

The wire leading in at the top of the Cottrell is charged with high voltage—30,000 volts or more. The bottom of the metal housing of device is grounded, with the result that the high voltage wires form one terminal and the bottom of the device forms the other terminal. The entering dust and smoke particles become charged with electricity of the same sign as the charged wires and, since charges of like sign repel and of opposite sign attract, the particles are repelled from the wires and attracted to the bottom of the hopper where they collect, instead of going out the chimney. A door is provided at the bottom through which the collected dust and soot may be removed periodically.

The Cottrell device not only eliminates the smoke nuisance but also may make possible the recovery of valuable material which otherwise would be carried off with the smoke and lost.

W. P. Keasbey

Famous Backs

President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Secretary of the Interior Harold Le Clair Ickes.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"Gracious, this is heavy! Why don't you get one of those little sixteen-inch guns like they have in the Navy?"

In Lighter Vein

Anti-Axis Stories

A bookseller in Copenhagen was recently threatened by the German Gestapo for exhibiting a language textbook under a window display which read:

"LEARN ENGLISH BEFORE THE TOMMIES ARRIVE."

After his warning he put up another language book.

This time the slogan ran:

"LEARN GERMAN BEFORE OUR FRIENDS THE GERMANS DEPART."

Ample Explanation

Count Herbert Bismarck, son of the great German militarist, once accompanied the Emperor on a visit to Rome. At the railway station he rudely shoved an Italian official. When the victim objected, Bismarck glared angrily.

"I don't think you know who I am," he snapped. "I am Count Herbert Bismarck."

The Italian bowed suavely.

"That," he replied, "is an insufficient excuse—but as an explanation it is ample."

A Verse for Today . . .

For God giveth to a man that is good in his sight wisdom, and knowledge, and joy.—Eccles. 2:26.

Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: With labor-lightening devices in every other field, how come we're still using the back-breaking snow shovel?

Ryan in Boston Herald: Mrs. Youngwife has hit on a grand conservation idea. Honeybunch, she says, wouldn't have to use so many of those paper-wasting checks, if he'd always make the ones he gives her bigger.

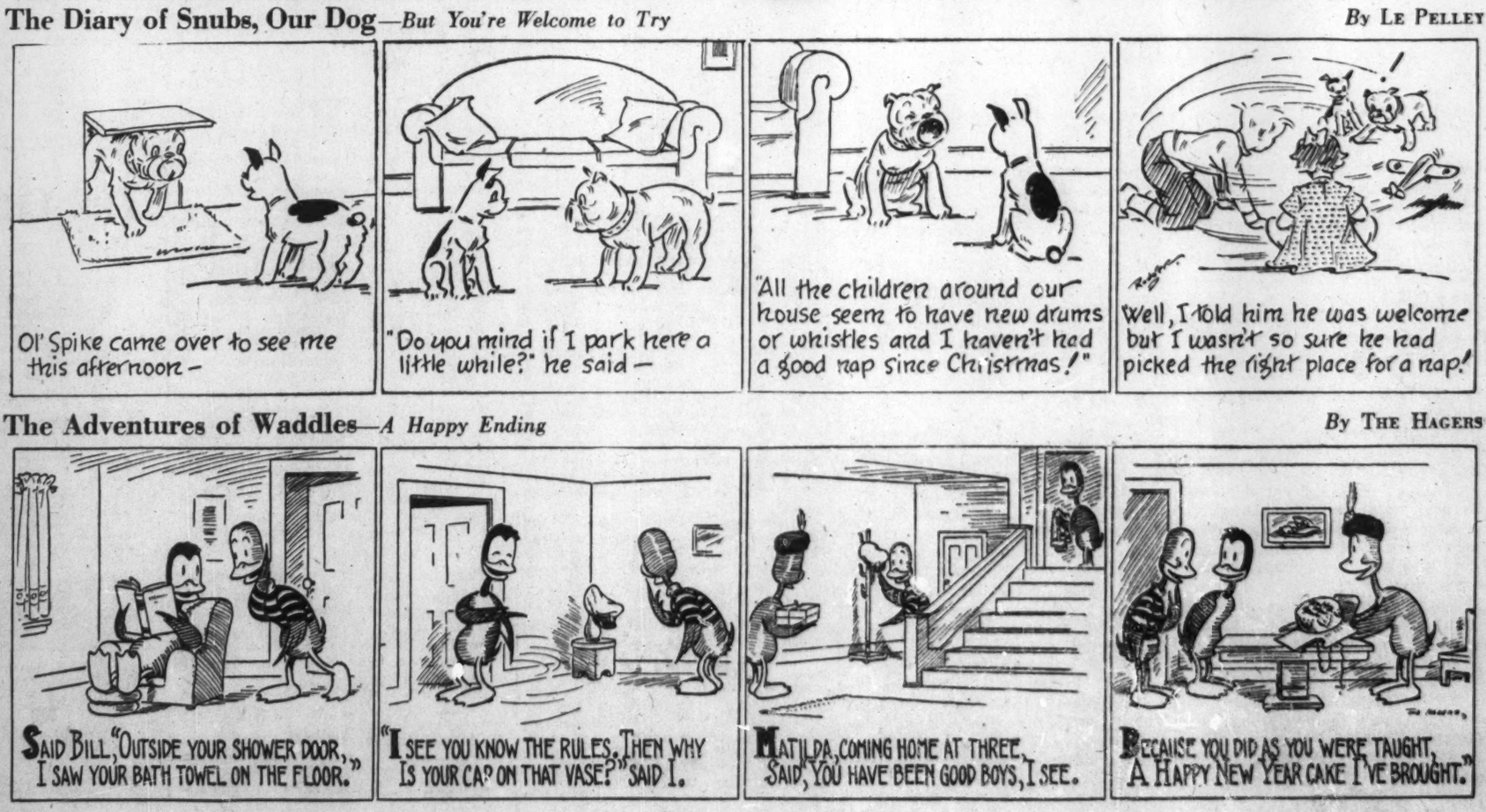
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Noise Machine*

By Rodgers

WATCH THE TIME! I'm ALL READY TO SET OFF MY BIG NOISE MACHINE FOR THE NEW YEAR!
ALL RIGHT... GO! IT'S MIDNIGHT!
OOOMPF
I'M STUCK...
HAPPY NEW YEAR! HAPPY NEW YEAR!
JUMP ON HERE
GIANT NOISE MACHINE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*But You're Welcome to Try*

By Le Pelley


Ol' Spike came over to see me this afternoon—
"Do you mind if I park here a little while?" he said—
"All the children around our house seem to have new drums or whistles and I haven't had a good nap since Christmas!"
Well, I told him he was welcome but I wasn't so sure he had picked the right place for a nap!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Happy Ending*

By The Hagers

SAID BILL, "OUTSIDE YOUR SHOWER DOOR, I SAW YOUR BATH TOWEL ON THE FLOOR."
"I SEE YOU KNOW THE RULES. THEN WHY IS YOUR CAP ON THAT VASE?" SAID I.
MATILDA, COMING HOME AT THREE, SAID, "YOU HAVE BEEN GOOD BOYS, I SEE.
BECAUSE YOU DID AS YOU WERE TAUGHT, A HAPPY NEW YEAR CAKE I'VE BROUGHT."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Good Confidence

Out of an apparently unlimited arsenal of armor-plated phrase, Mr. Churchill has once more within a week amassed a bristling array of verbal armaments and staged another of those drives that carry public morale a league toward victory. The scene of operations was Ottawa.

Speaking to a legislature composed of a Senate and a House of Commons, Mr. Churchill had an audience at once reminiscent of Washington and London. Americans will not miss the symbolism. But Mr. Churchill dwelt on fundamentals:

> Canada, sir, occupies a unique position in the British Empire because of its unbreakable ties with Britain and its ever growing friendship and intimate association with the United States.

That position may not be so unique in the future, when all nations have learned to appreciate the extent and depths of their interdependence. But of that future Mr. Churchill had these sober words to say: "We have to win it by our sacrifices. We have not won it yet. The crisis is upon us. The power of the enemy is immense."

Mr. Churchill outlined three periods. Further losses, and a patience-testing continuation of defensive warfare seem indicated by the Prime Minister's description of the first period. We have still to organize the great resources at our command; we have still to translate them into striking power. Then we may expect recovery of lost territories and invasion of occupied countries. The Libyan campaign already far advanced would seem a foretaste of this second period. The British raid on the Norwegian coast is a portent of it. And then must come "the assault upon the citadels and homelands of the guilty Powers." But again the sobering caution: "We must never forget that the power of the enemy and the action of the enemy may at every stage affect our fortunes."

As in all his speeches, Mr. Churchill expressed the grim, stanch confidence, undiluted by any watery optimism, that every warrior for freedom needs. The French Generals, after the fall of France, told French politicians that England's neck would be wrung in three weeks like a chicken's. "Some chicken," remarked Mr. Churchill. "Some neck."

In America, north and south of the unfortified border, the British Prime Minister has been welcomed as the chief representative of that national quality which enabled Britain to hold the fort for freedom until the world-design of Axis aggression ranged other powerful nations in the battle line. Now "Britain is growing stronger every hour. You can feel it." Somehow we all feel stronger when Mr. Churchill speaks.

Islands Between Frenchmen

The obvious perturbation of the State Department over Free French seizure of the little islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon should have cleared the United States of any suspicion of connivance in that venture. It would now appear that Vichy, having detected a sensitive spot in the American temperament, is attempting to capitalize on the discovery. It would not be surprising if Axis agents in Vichy were seeking means of pushing the United States farther than it need go to satisfy the demands of fair dealing.

The State Department was manifestly disturbed when the coup came so quickly on the heels of an agreement between the United States and Vichy's representative in the Western Hemisphere. Quite properly it sought to dispel suspicion that it was failing to live up to its pledges. An open-minded judge would say it had quite succeeded in doing this. In fact, it seems to have done more. By its pressures on Ottawa to take steps to reverse the situation on the islands, it may have given somebody in Vichy a notion that the United States can be made an unwitting agent of pro-Axis interests.

This would seem as good a time as any to make clear that while the United States may regret the confusion caused by the timing of Vice-Admiral Muselier's coup, and while the American Government disavows any part therein, it nevertheless cannot assume responsibility for resolving disputes between Frenchmen.

Except in defense of American security and the Monroe Doctrine, Americans do not wish to commit themselves to occupation of, or military expeditions against, any European-owned territories in the New World. Certainly they do not intend to fight the battles of Vichy against the Free French, who are allies in the anti-Axis front of which the United States is itself a part.

A New "Dog Watch"

It becomes more than likely that a four-footed army will be recruited to guard Army depots and defense plants against sabotage. The likelihood is reported from California, where a dog trainer has been showing Army officials the effectiveness of what (though that isn't the nautical definition) might be called the "dog watch." Lieut. Col. Humphries, quartermaster of the Ninth Corps Area, says the experiment promises Army property a new safeguard. A representative of Britain said that the British Government considered such prospective use, of trained dogs "extremely important."

One may be reminded of the geese whose cackling saved Rome from barbarians. Later ages came to think of the dog as a night guardian, and eventually the "honest watch-dog's bark" got into literature and general speech. Without dogs—"the infantry of polar exploration" as Rear Admiral Byrd has called these companions and helpers—men and geographers would know far less than is known about the opposite extremes of the world. Shepherds would have had a harder time in looking after their flocks. On European battlefields dogs have acted as couriers, sentries, and finders of wounded men. "Seeing Eye" dogs are a blessing to many human beings in physical darkness.

Sabotage is insidious and persistent, and a night watchman going his rounds may sometimes leave an opening. But the senses of a dog are keener than those of a watchman. If this guardianship is provided, a nation of men, women, and children will have one more reason to be grateful for dogs.

Half the National Income

What American family, if its survival were threatened, would hesitate to devote half its income to throw back the threat? President Roosevelt in planning for war production which will require 50 per cent of the national income is asking less than that.

For some of the costs will be carried over as war debts, and some of the expected $100,000,000,000 national income will represent new production which would not have been available for consumption anyway. Moreover, many individuals and families with small incomes will not—could not—be asked to split with the war. The share of millions living just above a subsistence level will have to come out of other pockets.

But it may not be useful to talk of the plan to devote 50 per cent of national income to the war in terms either of dollars or hardship. We may understand it better if we think in terms of production and contribution—our bit, our half. For neither "greenbacks" nor "cartwheels" will push the Japanese out of Malaya and the Philippines or the Nazis out of France and Russia.

The democracies have repeatedly made the mistake of thinking they could win the war with money. They are still thinking too much in terms of manpower and resources. They need to think more of courage, imagination, unselfish devotion, sacrifice, diligence—qualities that will produce the weapons required and guide their use.

America's national income is not dollars. In one sense it is the good the American people have received during any one year—spiritual and material goods. The economists do not limit it to commodities; their dollar measurements seek to cover services and comforts produced and enjoyed.

For purposes of understanding the difference the President's plan will make, and what they should do to contribute, citizens and families must necessarily think somewhat in terms of dollars for taxes and defense bonds. But they should think also about the other contributions they can offer. In addition to giving mental and spiritual support to national defense everyone, young or old, can do something to help, from knitting socks to making bombers.

So far the war has meant better business, better living conditions for the vast majority of Americans. Last year it meant more automobiles than ever, even after Japan struck it meant an all-time high in Christmas shopping—$8,000,000,000. It has been estimated that America has been devoting only 15 to 20 per cent of national income to war production. The old plans for 1942 called for 25 to 30 per cent.

It is national production effort even more than national income that must be devoted to the new plans for the war. For the men on the fighting fronts are asking for tanks not automobiles, planes not toy models. How long victory and peace will be delayed depends on whether Americans really understand the demand—or the opportunity—now put before them.

The Bookshelf

A Capitalist at the Kremlin

Short-sighted diplomats who clogged the channels for communion between nations with prejudice have contributed much to world confusion. In the Soviet capital especially, in pre-war years, the average foreign envoy or official arrived with his preconceptions vacuum-sealed and wrapped in cellophane. The open-minded intelligence and keenness of observation of Ambassador Joseph Davies provide a refreshing contrast.

During his two-year tenure, Mr. Davies did a competent, businesslike job of furthering American interests and gathering information. The lucid reports he sent back on many phases of the Soviet picture were doubtless largely responsible for giving President Roosevelt a proper perspective of Russia through all the maze of rumor and propaganda.

It is a service to the reading public that these reports, instead of moldering in the State Department archives, have now been made available in book form, together with material from Mr. Davies's diary and personal letters, in MISSION TO MOSCOW (New York: Simon & Schuster. $3).

A confessed capitalist and individualist, Mr. Davies never pretended to any shade of parlor pink. At no time did he regard his Moscow mission as an assignment to Utopia. But he could respect the opinions of others and give credit for achievement where credit was due. He rated Soviet leadership and economic and military strength far above the then generally current appraisals. Events appear to have borne him out.

His frankly capitalistic directness favorably impressed the Soviet leaders. Consequently Mr. Davies gained more concessions and went further toward penetrating the aloofness of the Kremlin than any other diplomat in Moscow, including those of many years' standing. A long and interesting interview with Joseph Stalin climaxed his mission.

Mr. Davies traveled extensively in the Soviet Union, visiting the centers of industrial construction—a new departure for diplomats in Soviet Russia. He lunched with Government members at their country houses. He also assiduously attended the sessions of two of the famous treason trials. While the summary star-chamber procedure confirmed his thankfulness for American guarantees of personal liberty, as a trained lawyer he was convinced by the testimony that the defendants were guilty of the statutory crimes imputed to them. There is the added circumstance that what he heard at the trials tied in with hints he had received from the head of the Russian desk of the Wilhelmstrasse in Berlin regarding widespread "revolutionary activity" against Stalin. Mr. Davies credits the Soviet purge for the present lack of fifth-column activity in Russia.

If Mr. Davies has little to say about the seamy side of Russian life it is because he saw little of it. Even on his extensive tours the Soviets naturally put their best foot forward. Official standing kept events at a safe, impersonal distance, while several million dollars always provide a well-sprung buffer against personal discomfort or sullying contact.

In a world replete with shallow cynicism, Mr. Davies is notable for his predisposition to like people and to detect and value the good in everyone and everything. The list of those whom he honors with the title of "my old friend" would fill a sizable directory.

E. S.

Honolulu Was Preparing

The following excerpts from a unique Christmas letter mimeographed and sent to their friends on the mainland by Dr. Marie K. Faus, wife of Dr. Robert Faus, of Honolulu, indicate that many Hawaiian residents were awake to the dangers they were facing and were making active preparations. The letter was mailed December 2.

All year we've lived in the Japanese house and love it even though we like Japanese military antics less and less. Every night we've slept under our basket woven ceiling on the obi bed in the room with paper windows. . . .

The American Association of University Women after a series of my lectures, sent me . . . a very satisfactory bronze crane that tactfully implied in Japanese that they wished a life of a hundred years for everyone concerned. . . .

The real work of the year is Bob's wonderful development of Medical Aid Stations for the civilians in case of disaster. He has always worked on that, you know, along with his Emergency Hospital and the Red Cross. He has, for years, trained classes in First Aid, teaching policemen, firemen, Boy Scout leaders, playground supervisors, and teachers. . . .

The United States Army, as well as the Governor of Hawaii, knew the work must go on. As General Short put it in a letter to the Medical Society, the islands must immediately prepare for "an unprecedented number of civilian casualties." On Governor Poindexter's recommendation, President Roosevelt signed Bob's commission as Major in the United States Army. . . .

Four thousand volunteers were signed up for training. Every nationality, creed, age, and condition was among them. From these, with no money or equipment, Bob has organized and trained throughout Honolulu and Oahu, twenty efficient First Aid Receiving Stations which could go into action immediately. . . .

While the guns of the Navy offshore shake our house, First Aid classes bandage industriously. . . .

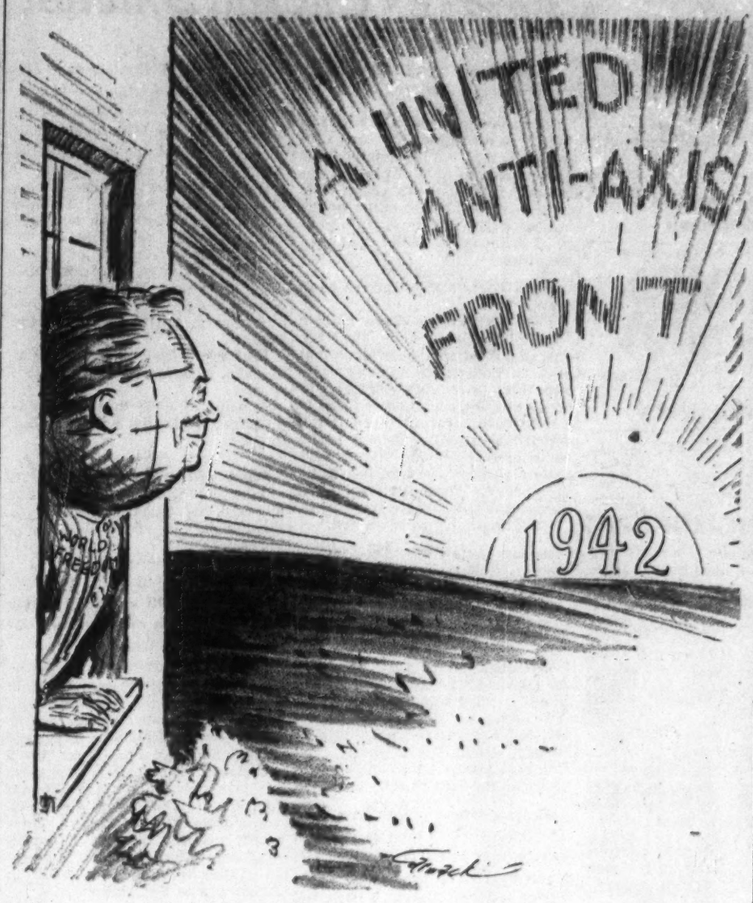
On one practice blackout night, two hundred [ambulances] moved from Kapiolani Park to McKinley High School, full four miles in ten minutes without collision or mishap.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Price to Be Paid

One wonders if the German people are doomed to go on forever learning nothing from experience. The Kaiser thought democracy would go to pieces in the last war, and it cost the lives of 3,500,000 Germans to show him his error. How much will it cost the Third Reich?—*Chicago Sun.*

A Promising Day



Watch Night

"And I saw a new heaven and a new earth," proclaimed the preacher, his resonant bass rolling through the eerie quiet of the pines. As he spoke a hundred "yeas" came back in unison and a hundred upturned faces reflected the indomitable spirit of his message.

His congregation, gathered from the wilds of the Carolina low-country, was earnestly welcoming the new year. No ritual is so unremitting, so profound in feeling as this Watch Night of the Santee Negroes. Observed in small frame churches along South Carolina's Santee River, Watch Night is a time of annual rejuvenation for these reclusive people of the delta country. Impressive as their ceremony is, few white people have witnessed it.

Tonight I felt like an explorer watching the mysterious rites of a legendary people. A tortuous, sandy road had led me cautiously, closer and closer to the muffled 'mmm . . . 'mmm of the chant. Then in a shadowy outline of trees and windows had loomed the memorable view of dark figures swaying to the tempo of their singing. There were women in turbaned and old-fashioned clothes, giant laborers from the woods and the rice fields, youthful pairs in dolled-up splendor, cooks, woodcutters, boatmen, farmers, but joyful singers all.

I hesitated at the door of the plain little church. As I entered the smoky, dimly-lit room, there had been an ominous silence. But the power of those words from Revelation XXI had obliterated my presence. "For the first heaven and the first earth were passed away," intoned the preacher. "Dat's so," chimed the congregation in awed reverence. With these lines of the New Testament the speaker was aptly presenting his theme of the goodness of the old year and the expected bounty of the new. This humble orator of the pines was not complaining of what he had, nor asking for more. He was simply, gratefully thanking God for past gifts, inspiring hope for future reward.

* * *

Having ended his sermon on a note of high optimism, the preacher set the pitch for another spiritual. "Do Lord, remember me—remember me," echoed a chorus, punctuating the words with the simultaneous stamp of a score of feet. Voice after voice picked up the refrain. More feet joined in the rhythmic beat. Hands clapped in unison. The small building trembled under the ineffable force of "remember me."

One minute, two minutes—five minutes were measured by the regular rise and fall of the singing. My ears vibrated. All thought seemed to flow inescapably into one channel. On it went—pulsating, throbbing, filling the night, until it seemed that the world began and ended with the words of the chant. Then—silence—as abrupt as the slamming of a door. The wind could be heard whispering to the trees. There was a creaking as the congregation sat down on the worn, handmade benches. Cold drafts filtered through the broken panes and the cracks in the weatherboarding, but no one seemed to mind.

Slowly the bent black figure rose from behind the box that served as a pulpit. His head nearly touched the ceiling of the tiny chancel. With studied purpose he peered past the flickering kerosene lamp in front of him to fix his gaze on one member of his audience and then another. The crowd waited. The little overworked stove blew more smoke up to the smoke-stained ceiling. "We will ask Sister Fraser to lead us in prayer," announced the voice in an authoritative tone.

* * *

At this moment I was struck with the startling contrast of this backwoods assembly to those of the metropolitan world. I thought of Times Square's noisy demonstration, of the parties, the dances, and the gay music now in full swing—not that all of them were to be deplored, but what a difference in taste! This throng was jubilant in worship. Other throngs, celebrating the same event, were jubilant in festivity.

Sister Fraser, kneeling, began in an undertone which rose steadily. Praying with gusto, she invoked divine blessing for the battles of the new year, quoting the Bible in that esoteric dialect of the Gullah Negroes. Fervently the congregation joined in her entreaties.

As the last amen was said, a melodious voice from the rear cried, "How long, watchman, how long?" Here started the chant of welcome. Louder came the question from a dozen throats. The watchman raised five fingers. Still again, "How long, watchman, how long?" Enthusiasm waxed higher with each repetition. Women danced in the aisles, clapping their hands and singing. The crowd became ecstatic. The time was almost here. "How long, watchman, how long?" boomed again, then trailed off into the night.

Other sermons, prayers and chants followed tirelessly. At 2 o'clock I slipped quietly out into the frosty air. Looking upward, I thought: Their meeting place was only a small frame church, but the majesty of nature had given the setting a cathedral-like air. The giant trees stretched their graceful arms skyward for all the world like great arches supporting the light-studded dome of night. Drops of dew, clinging to the vegetation of the glade, supplied a crystalline ornamentation. Pervading it all was the soft organ music of the pines.

Glancing through the windows as I left, I could see that every eye, ear and voice was bent upon the proceedings. They would file through that little door in the morning heartened and hopeful, ready to start the work of the new year, having sustained and revived themselves in the best way they knew.

JOHN LOFTON

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

". . . Our Trust Alway"

O noble England,
Fall down upon thy knee,
And praise thy God with thankful heart,
Which still maintaineth thee.
The foreign forces
That seek thy utter spoil,
Shall then through His especial grace
Be brought to shameful foil,
With mighty power
They come unto our coast;
To over-run our country quite,
They make their brag and boast.
In strength of men
They set their only stay;
But we upon the Lord our God
Will put our trust alway.

—From "A Joyful New Ballad," by THOMAS DELONEY (1543?-1607?).

The Wide Horizon

China's "T. V."

By Randall Gould

When John Gunther was combing China in 1938 for material on which to base his then forthcoming book, "Inside Asia," he asked eight representative Chinese what China needed most. One of the answers was: "More men like Chiang Kai-shek and T. V. Soong."

T. V. Soong, unlike General Chiang, has often been out of the public eye for long periods of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. But now he suddenly emerges in the extraordinary role of a new Foreign Minister resident not in China's wartime capital, Chungking, but in Washington. That may be precisely the right place for a Chinese Foreign Minister at the moment, and in the mind of no one familiar with China and the Chinese will there be any doubt that "T. V." is the precise man for the job.

"T. V." is a member of the famous Soong family from which come Mesdames Chiang Kai-shek, Sun Yat-sen, and H. H. Kung. "My family does not like publicity," Dr. Soong told me with a wry smile in Washington recently. Certainly the remark applies to Dr. Soong himself, in spite of the fact that he has not been able to avoid it. He refuses to give lectures, yet he is humorous, quick-witted, human, candid, and, moreover, profound. It may be said that this is a Chinese who illustrates excellently the essential similarity between many features of the Chinese and the American temperament. Yet his incurable shyness makes him often seem abrupt and even rude, the very opposite of what he desires.

* * *

Dr. Soong (usually called "Mr." but actually entitled to the honorary title) has plenty of American background; he was a Harvard graduate of the class of 1915, after having had his preliminary training at St. John's University, an American missionary institution in Shanghai. "Sung Tsu-ven" is his true Chinese name but he early followed Occidental practice in placing the family name last and his familiars usually speak of him—less frequently to him—by the two first initials. His father, "Charlie" (Charles Jones) Soong, went to America as a boy in 1879 and after becoming converted to Christianity he returned to China as an English teacher and missionary. Similarly the son "T. V.," while not religious, went back to China from Harvard to enter his first official work as English secretary of the Canton Government in 1923, becoming president of the Central Bank of Canton in 1924.

Dr. Soong was Finance Minister at Canton from 1925 to 1927. In the latter year he was part of the great revolutionary movement which swept like a tide up to Hankow and there he was installed as Finance Minister of the short-lived Wuhan Government which gave way to General Chiang's Nanking regime.

His subsequent service as president of the Central Bank and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang was valuable but not attended by a place in the sun. There were rumors that General Chiang could not tolerate another strong man too near. After the start of the present war in mid-1937, Dr. Soong removed to the new wartime capital, Hankow, where he sought to bring some order into China's military aviation—a task in which he failed, as others had done, due largely to the intricacies of Chinese politics. Removing finally to Hong Kong, he unquestionably served a vital function in this "cashbox of Chinese resistance," but again he was out of the public eye for the most part. Many Chinese and foreigners alike regretted that the National Government did not avail itself of his services in a more conspicuous position.

* * *

A new chapter started with Dr. Soong's departure for America last year. He has been instrumental in handling certain Sino-American financial and commercial arrangements of the first magnitude. During recent months he has been making headquarters in the former French Embassy building at 1601 V Street in Washington, where is housed the China Defense Supply Corporation, handling selection of commodities for lease-lend shipment. From the economic point of view he has been a sort of co-ambassador with Dr. Hu Shih, freeing the latter for political and cultural activities.

Now, as Foreign Minister, he emerges as unquestionably one of the leading figures in Washington. It was probably no coincidence that he received his post the day after Winston Churchill's arrival was announced. Unquestionably Dr. Soong will be of the greatest assistance in devising means of making available everything China can supply to the common cause.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year . . . $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months . . . $6.00 — One month . . . $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.